The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6037 第六千零三十七號 光緒丁丑年二月念一日 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1877. 禮拜三 英四月四號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 3, WASHI, British str., 265, A. Hunter, Hoihow 1st April, General.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

April 3, ARGONAUT, British ship, 1,072, John Anderson, Newcastle, N.S.W., February 13th, Coals.—MAYER & Co.

April 3, TIBRE, French str., 1,009, de Girard, Yokohama 27th March, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, APRIL 3RD.

Belgic, British steamer, for Yokohama.
Macgregor, British steamer, for Saigon.
Trio, Dutch schooner, for Macao.
Zamboanga, Spanish steamer, for Bangkok.
Chefoo, British steamer, for Swatow.
Esmeralda, British steamer, for Manila.
Yesso, British steamer, for East Coast.
Mecca, British steamer, for Amoy.
Palestine, British bark, for Bangkok.
Bowen, British steamer, for Cooktown, &c.
St. Joseph, French bark, for Keelung.

Departures.

April 3, GUNGA, French str., for Saigon.
April 3, PANOLA, American 3-m. sch., for Bangkok.
April 3, SAN FRANCISCO, German sch., for Takao.
April 3, CHEFOO, British str., for Swatow.
April 3, BELGIC, British steamer, for Yokohama and San Francisco.
April 3, ZAMBOANGA, Spanish steamer, for Bangkok.
April 3, MECCA, British str., for Amoy.
April 3, ESMERALDA, Brit. str., for Manila.
April 3, BOWEN, British steamer, for Cooktown and Australian Ports.
April 3, MACGREGOR, Brit. str., for Saigon.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Washi*, str., from Hoihow:—43 Chinese.

Per *Tibre*, str., from Yokohama:—For Hongkong.—Mr. Dalrymple and 1 Chinese. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Lomoyne and 2 children, Messrs. Pellegrin and Powell.

DEPARTED.

Per *Belgic*, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco:—For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Foster and family, Mr. and Mrs. Coutts, 2 children, and European servant, Mrs. Grahame and servant, Mrs. Dr. M. Stout, and R. Harris, and 1 Chinese. For Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Ede and child, Messrs. M. S. Tonnochy and R. W. Cairnes. For Francisco.—2 Europeans and 97 Chinese.

Per *Bowen*, str., for Cooktown, &c.:—1 Chinese, cabin, and 509 Chinese, steerage. For Melbourne.—1 Chinese, steerage. For Sydney.—Captain and Mrs. Jackson and 2 children and Chinese servant, 1 European, deck, and 26 Chinese.

Per *Zamboanga*, str., for Bangkok:—20 Chinese.

Per *Chefoo*, str., for Swatow:—20 Chinese.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., for Manila:—3 Cabin and 340 Chinese.

Per *Mecca*, str., for Amoy:—20 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Yesso*, str., for East Coast:—For Amoy.—Mr. Akim and four Sisters of Mercy. For Foochow.—Messrs. T. B. Hedge, Gilbert, and Beddows. For Coast Ports.—150 Chinese.

Per *Palestine*, for Bangkok:—2 Cabin and 18 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Washi* reports left Hoihow on 19th April, and light N.E. winds and very heavy head sea throughout.

The British ship *Argonaut* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 13th February, and had strong N.E. and E. winds from Newcastle to 10 S., then Westerly monsoon to 30 S., then got N.E. trades in 3 N. and 160.137; from thence to port light and variable East winds.

NINGPO SHIPPING.

February— ARRIVALS.
18, C. Tong Ho, Brit. lorcha, from Hankow.
March—
1, Amoy, British steamer, from Hongkong.
11, Palos, American gunboat, from Nagasaki.
13, C. Chong Tah, Span. str., from Hankow.
16, China, German steamer, from Hongkong.
22, Pooyang, British lorcha, from Hankow.
22, Dongan, German lorcha, from Hankow.
March— DEPARTURES.
1, Amoy, British steamer, for Shanghai.
6, C. Tong Ho, British lorcha, for Hankow.
8, Pooyang, British lorcha, for Hankow.
14, Dongan, Spanish lorcha, for Hankow.
19, Palos, American gunboat, for Wenchow.
17, China, German steamer, for Shanghai.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

March— ARRIVALS.
21, Malacca, British steamer, from H'kong.
22, Nagoya Maru, Japan. str., from Shanghai.
23, Dona, British steamer, from London, &c.
March— DEPARTURES.
18, Belgic, British steamer, for Hongkong.
18, Christine, German bark, for Melbourne.
20, Bombay, British steamer, for Hongkong.
20, Iris, British 3-m. schooner, for Takao.
23, Fiery Cross, British ship, for Kobe, &c.
23, Annie W. Weston, Am. bk., for Hakodadi.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(*Per last Mail's Advice.*)

Vessels.	*From.*	*Date of Arrival.*
Deucalion (s.)	China Ports	Feb. 12
Ingeborg	Swatow	Feb. 13
Duke of Abercorn	Hongkong	Feb. 14
Melbrek	Cebu	Feb. 15
Ruth	Hongkong	Feb. 15
Silver Eagle	Hongkong	Feb. 15
Karmahlo	Hongkong	Feb. 15
Cathaya	Yokohama	Feb. 15

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(*Corrected to Date.*)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Date.*
Hannah Law	Cardiff	Nov. 28
New Era	Cardiff	Nov. 28
Benalutha	Cardiff	Dec. 4
Caura	Hamburg	Dec. 7
Cariboo	Cardiff	Dec. 8
A. E. Vidal	Hamburg	Dec. 17
Carricks	London	Dec. 17
Channel Queen	Cardiff	Dec. 19
Chinaman	London	Dec. 20
Maid Marian	Cardiff	Dec. 21
Ulysses (s.)	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Canaan	Cardiff	Dec. 29
C. B. Bishop	London	Jan. 4
Woodhall	Hamburg	Jan. 12
Hope	London	Jan. 12
Gryfe	Cardiff	Jan. 26
Batavia	Hamburg	Jan. 18
Robert Henderson	Buryport	Feb. 1
Maid Marian	Dartmouth	Feb. 1
Polynesia	Cardiff	Feb. 5
Carrizia	Cardiff	Feb. 5
Daphne	London	Feb. 8
Leading Wind	Antwerp	Feb. 12
Bertha	Cardiff	Feb. 12
Glaucus (s.)	Liverpool	Feb. 15

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our FIRM at SHANGHAI, under the Management of Mr. ALFRED E. O. KRAUSS, who will SIGN for us by procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

516 Canton-Hongkong, 1st April, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY (LATE THE P. & O. FOUNDRY).

All business in connection with the above to be addressed to A. JOHNSTON, Manager; or, KWOK ACHEONG, Proprietor.

517 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. LUDWIG PETER MICHELSEN is admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st January, 1877.

H. A. PETERSEN & Co.

1m 510 Amoy, March 23rd, 1877.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

During the TEMPORARY ABSENCE of the Undersigned, Mr. EDWARD MOORE will act as SECRETARY of the SOCIETY in HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

N. J. EDE, Secretary.

143 509 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my temporary absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Offices and Lloyds, Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, 19th March, 1877. [3m 480

NOTICE.

MR. DALTON SAYLE was admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM on the 31st July, 1876.

SAYLE & Co.

1m 422 Hongkong, 16th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. FRIEDRICH WILHELM HULSE to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

DIRCKS & Co.

1m 482 Swatow, 26th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. C. HOWLAND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM'S NAME per procuration.

WILLIAMS & Co.

6m 1933 Swatow, December 1st, 1876.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th November, 1876, and until further notice, the Business of the above-named Dispensary will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK, Manager.

tf 1867 Hongkong, 21st November, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.........500,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | Wilhelm Reimers, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick. | Ed. Tobia, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—Thomas Jackson, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, 29th March, 1877.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

To be Let.

TO LET, (With Immediate Possession),

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as PARSEE VILLA, situated at ROBINSON ROAD, with Out-houses, Flower and Vegetable Gardens attached, and Gas laid on.

Apply to D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel.

1m 403]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession,

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace. All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

1464 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.

THE Beautiful Summer RESIDENCE, BALL'S COURT, No. 2, with Croquet Lawn, Large Garden, Coach-house, and Stabling.

Apply to A. E. VAUCHER.

367 Hongkong, 7th March, 1877.

TO LET.

THE THREE HOUSES known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Premises of the Control Department. Each may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Floors.

Also,

TEN SPACIOUS GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.

Apply to SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.

10 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSES in SEYMOUR TERRACE and PEDDAR'S HILL.

No. 7, CAINE ROAD, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.

No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOOLUM, Furnished.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 512 Hongkong, 16th March, 1877.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 453 Hongkong, 1st March, 1877.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with immediate Possession.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 249 Hongkong, 8th February, 1877.

TO LET.

THE UPPER PORTION of Nos. 42 and 44, QUEEN'S ROAD.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, GOUGH STREET.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1864 Hongkong, 29th March, 1877.

TO BE LET.

TWO Commodious HOUSES, in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Rent, $25 per month.

Apply to PURDON & Co., No. 2, Queen's Road.

1923 Hongkong, 1st December, 1876.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE,

AT MACAO.

THE HOUSE, with STABLE and GARDEN, facing the Sea, below the Government Barracks, San Francisco-road, lately in occupation of an English Gentleman. Rent moderate.

Apply to P. B. COLAH, 16, Lyndhurst Terrace.

463 Hongkong, 26th March, 1877.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 3, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Possession from 1st January, 1877.

Apply to E. R. BELILIOS.

tf 2059 Hongkong, 29th December, 1876.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 574 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%).

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 885

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 5th April, 1877, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Cases SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT WINE, and PORTER.

Boxes FLORIDA WATER, Corn STARCH, and Bar SOAP.

22 Boxes RAISINS.

GLASS JARS, assorted sizes.

Table LAMPS.

Kerosine Hand LAMPS.

TUMBLERS, SCISSORS, GIMLETS, LOOKING GLASSES, TOBACCO BOXES, PIPES, CIGAR HOLDERS, Money BAGS, &c., &c.

CHEESE, HAMS, and BACON.

Railway RUGS, STOCKINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GARTERS, Cotton THREAD, &c., &c.

And by Order,—

Sundry Deceased Seamen's EFFECTS.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

523 Hongkong, 4th April, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 6th April, 1877, at 2 P.M., at the Kowloon Dock,—

TWO BOILERS,

Ex Spanish Steam Transport "PATINO."

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

520 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 7th April, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 11, Old Bailey Street, the Residence of J. SOUTHAN, Esq.,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Rep-covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, MIRRORS, CLOCKS, CARPETS, SIDEBOARD, Mahogany WARDROBE with MIRROR DOOR, Marble-top DRESSING TABLE and WASHSTANDS, IRON BEDSTEADS.

&c., &c., &c.

Also,

One HARMONIUM.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on the morning of the Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

512 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HANDSOME ENGLISH AND CHINA-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. W. H. BELL to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 9th day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Residence, *Daily Press* Office,

the whole of his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT and MAHOGANY DRAWING ROOM SUITE, covered with Green Rep.

ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT MARBLE-TOP CHEFFONIER, with PLATE GLASS BACK and FRONT, and MAHOGANY MARBLE-TOP CENTRE TABLE.

ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT LOO TABLES.

BLACKWOOD CARVED MARBLE-TOP TABLES and TEA POYS.

TEAKWOOD MARBLE-TOP TABLES.

LADY'S WALNUT WORK TABLE, CARVED CORNER WHATNOTS, ENGRAVINGS, GILT FRAMED CHIMNEY GLASSES, STATUETTES, VASES, LUSTRES, &c.

CARPETS and HEARTHRUGS.

TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, 16 feet long.

ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY EXTENSION DINING TABLE.

MARBLE-TOP SIDEBOARD, with GLASS.

TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARDS, WHATNOTS, and ARM CHAIRS.

DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SERVICES, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, &c.

TEAKWOOD CARVED DOUBLE BEDSTEAD, with HAIR MATTRESSES.

IRON BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD DOUBLE-WING LADY'S WARDROBE, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES, MARBLE-TOP TOILET TABLES and WASHSTANDS.

ENGLISH-MADE MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER STANDS, CHEVAL GLASSES, &c., &c., &c.

ONE COTTAGE PIANO, by PLEYEL & Co., Paris.

ONE COTTAGE PIANO, by KIRKMAN & Co., London.

An EXCELLENT EIGHT-AIR MUSICAL BOX.

ONE BAROMETER, by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA.

LADY'S IRON EVENING CHAIR and SEDAN CHAIRS.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after SATURDAY, the 7th April.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

436 Hongkong, 19th March, 1877.

No. 18, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, TO BE SOLD.

THERE will be exposed to SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION within the Rooms, No. 70, Yokohama, of Messrs. BOURNE & Co., Auctioneers, on

THURSDAY,

12th April, at 11 A.M., if not previously Sold by Private Bargain,—

The desirable LOT of LAND known as No. 18, Yokohama, with the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon, measuring 518 Tsuboes, more or less.

The Buildings comprise the old established Hotel so long and favorably known as The International, containing 32 Bedrooms, 2 Private Dining Rooms, Large Public Dining Room, and Billiard Room, Commodious Kitchen, and Offices.

The Hotel is completely and elegantly furnished, and charmingly situated with extensive frontages on the Bund and Water Street, is well let to a responsible Tenant, and presents to intending Purchasers a first-class investment.

The Inventory of the Furniture can be seen, and further Particulars obtained, at the Auctioneers' Office. [3w 440

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Praya Central, on

FRIDAY,

the 6th April, 1877, at Noon,—

OILMAN'S STORES, JAMS, RAISINS, BONBONS.

Cotton SOCKS, Table KNIVES, CORKSCREWS, Sailors' KNIVES, Silk UMBRELLAS, Waterproof COATS, Writing INK, TOWELS, PURSES, PENCILS, BLACK LEAD.

FOWLING-PIECES.

Also,

2 Casks RUM.

2 Cases BOOKS, "The COMMERCIAL ANNALS for CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES and the FAR EAST GENERALLY."

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

524 Hongkong, 4th April, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 7th day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of JAPANESE LACQUERED WARE, IVORY CARVINGS, BRONZES, PORCELAIN WARE, TORTOISE-SHELL WARE, CABINETS, Glove BOXES, DESKS, JEWELLERY BOXES, Inlaid CABINETS, VASES, TEA SETS, CUPS, BUTTONS, STUDS, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES, BROOCHES, EARRINGS, Mother-of-Pearl ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

513 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 12th April, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., instead of the date previously advertised, on the Spot (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale),—

That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 54, comprising 10,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 100 feet, and from East to West 100 feet, with a substantial BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES built thereon, known as "Carlton House." Annual Crown Rent, $131.40.

And

That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet, with a substantial BRICK GODOWN built thereon.

Also,

That PIECE of UNBUILT LEVELLED GROUND, attached to the above Lot, and Registered in Land Office as same Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet. Annual Crown Rent, $188.08, for Inland Lot No. 768.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on completion of the Deed of Transfer. The Buildings will be at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.

404 Hongkong, 14th March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A MARINE ENGINE, of 20 HORSE-POWER NOMINAL, High and Low Pressure, with Extra Surface Condensers and Tubular Boiler, Consumption 2 Tons per 24 Hours.

The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs. MATTHEW, PAUL & Co., Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late Firm of RUSSELL and STURGIS, Manila.

Particulars may be obtained on application to MORRIS & RAY.

497 Hongkong, 31st March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

THE IRON SCREW STEAMER "ALBAY."

The above steamer was built in Glasgow in 1872, by Messrs. DOBBIE & Co., under special survey of Lloyds', and her machinery and boiler were made by Messrs. JAMES HOWDEN & Co. under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large cargo on a light draft of water, and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general repairs in 1875, when new sails, rigging, and a complete outfit were supplied by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, and in March of the present year her engines and boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

DIMENSIONS.—Length between Perpendiculars, 170 feet, Beam 26 feet 3 inches; Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 inches; Height from Main Deck to under side of Awning Deck, 7 feet 4½ inches.

GROSS TONNAGE.—550 Tons.

CLASS.—Built to Class 100A at Lloyds'.

RIG.—Brig Rigged.

CARGO CAPACITY.—About 9,000 piculs, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet.)

DRAFT.—Light 9 feet; Loaded 12½ feet.

SPEED.—Eight Knots on consumption of 8½ to 9 tons of Coals per 24 Hours.

BUNKER CAPACITY.—75 tons Coals.

CABIN.—Under Awning Deck aft; saloon, pantry, and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first class passengers.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE.—A pair of Howden's Patent High and Low Pressure Engines of 90 Horse-power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 25 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter; Stroke 30 inches.

PROPELLER.—Bessemer steel of 4 blades, with one spare set of blades.

WINCH.—One Steam Winch, with Donkey Boiler on deck.

BOILER.—One horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 3 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 60 pounds.

MORRIS & RAY.

498 Hongkong, 31st March, 1877.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

—*The Daily Press Office.*

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the premia.

NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

Intimations.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF BILLIARDS.

MONS. CARME, the Great French Billiard Player, will exhibit his Wonderful Dexterity and Skill shortly at the Hongkong Hotel for THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

508 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 12th April proximo, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1876, and for the election of a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., General Managers.

469 Hongkong, 26th March, 1877.

EX LATE ARRIVALS, AND FOR SALE.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
KIPPERED HERRINGS.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
DRIED HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON.
FINDON HADDOCK.
DRIED SPRATS.
PORK, GAME, and VEAL & HAM PIES.
PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S PATES, Assorted.
PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S SARDINES.
PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S ASPARAGUS.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
OXFORD SAUSAGES.
CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
SAUSAGE MEAT.
JAMS, JELLIES, and MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, PICKLES.
SAUCES, Assorted.
CALVES' FOOT JELLY.
HERBS and SPICES of all kinds.
SPANISH and FRENCH OLIVES.
MEATS and SOUPS, 1lb. and 2lb. Tins.
OX TONGUES, in JELLY, Pickled, Smoked, and Collared.
BERKLEY and NORTH WILTS CHEESE, in Tins, &c., &c.
CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.
TONGUES and SOUNDS, in Kits.
SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.
EXTRA FINE MACKEREL, in Kits.
CHICAGO COMPRESSED BEEF TONGUES. PICKLED TONGUES.
CUTTING'S PRESERVED TONGUES, in JELLY. EASTERN HAMS and BACON.
CALIFORNIA CHEESE.
O. K. BOURBON WHISKEY, VERY FINE.
SPICED OYSTERS.
LITTLE NECK CLAMS.
CAVIARE. SARDELLES.
SMOKED HERRINGS.
CUTTING'S DESSERT FRUITS.
OATMEAL, CRACKED WHEAT, BUCKWHEAT, and HOMINY.
MESS BEEF and PORK in BARRELS.
WHITE BEANS, STEEL FIRING SCOOPS, &c., &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

978 Hongkong, 31st March, 1877.

HARRIS, GOODWIN & CO., IRON and GENERAL MERCHANTS, LONDON and BIRMINGHAM. SAMPLE ROOMS, 16, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG, and 34, KEANGSE ROAD, SHANGHAI.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & CO., COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. AHYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAT JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

435 Hongkong, 19th March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A VERTICAL BOILER, with ENGINE attached, 5 Horse-Power, Fitted with Governor, and complete in all its parts.

Apply to A. MILLAR & Co.

1708 Hongkong, 28th October, 1876.

C. L. THEVENIN, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT. AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES, Dépôt for Vichy Waters, ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY, N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.

A fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.

44, QUEEN'S-ROAD, HONGKONG.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

Begs to inform his Friends that he intends being ABSENT from Hongkong for Six or Eight Weeks, leaving early in April.

227 Hongkong, March 13th, 1877.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE, PROPRIETORS.

TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.

Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only. English, French, and German Spoken.

BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

T. ALGAR, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT, RENTS COLLECTED. BROWN JONES & Co., UNDERTAKERS, MOURNING STATIONERY, &c., MONUMENTS ERECTED, 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

20]

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY). SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA, F. PEIL, *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany).*

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any FIRST-CLASS RISK, at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

383 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

Intimations.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship "YESSO," Captain Punchard, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 4th inst., at Noon, instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

521 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAIWANFOO, AND TAMSUI

THE Steamship "TAIWAN," Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

522 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

EIGHT GRANITE GODOWNS, Nos. 60, 61, 62, and 63, and A 60, 61, 62, and 63, registered in the Land Office as Nos. 124, 197, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to TANG LOK.

On the right hand side of the Man-Mo Temple.

4w 518 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

NOTIFICATION.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS, Peking, 20th March, 1877.

The FIRST of APRIL having been sanctioned by Imperial Decree as the date for the Opening of ICHANG, WUHU, WENCHOW, and PAKHOI to foreign trade, the Custom-Houses there will, on that day, commence the transaction of business.

In this connection the following appointments have been made:—

Mr. T. DICK to be Commissioner of Customs at Ichang.

Mr. F. E. WOODRUFF to be Commissioner of Customs at Wuhu.

Mr. H. E. HOBSON to be Commissioner of Customs at Wenchow.

Mr. E. MCKEAN to be Commissioner of Customs at Pakhoi.

Arrangements have not yet been completed for the discharge and shipment of cargo at Sha-shih, Lu-ki-kow, Wu-süeh, Hu-kow, An-king, and Ta-tung. Due notice will hereafter be given.

By Order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

COLIN JAMIESON, Chief Secretary Officiating.

7d 519]

QUICK DISPATCH.

THE British Steamship *State of Louisiana*, Johnston, Master, of 1,216 Tons Register, came to the Wharf of WILLIAMS & Co. on SATURDAY, 17th instant, with 18,000 packages of Merchandise, General Cargo, which was discharged into their Godowns in FOURTEEN (14) WORKING HOURS.

It is now ascertained beyond doubt, that large as well as small steamers can be dispatched at the Wharf with facility.

WM. C. HOWLAND, Manager.

1m 449 Swatow, March 19th, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. J. PENATI, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, from the Royal Conservatorium of Milan, now residing in Hongkong, is prepared to give LESSONS on the PIANO and SINGING.

References can be had at, and Letters may be addressed care of, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [2024

NOTICE.

In re the Estate of the late HORATIO FORBES STUART, Deceased.

ALL CLAIMS against the above Estate must be sent in on or before MONDAY, the Sixteenth day of April, A.D., 1877, and All Persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to PETER SMITH, One of the Executors.

408 Hongkong, 15th March, 1877.

EDUCATION.

ST. JOSEPH'S ENGLISH SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

Conducted by the BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS, under the Patronage of Right Rev. Dr. J. T. RAIMONDI, D.D., Bishop of Acantho and Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong.

The course of Studies comprises English, Mathematics, Portuguese, French, and Chinese. The distinctive feature of this School is the care given to Commercial Education.

Applications for admission should be addressed to the Director,

BROTHER HIDULPH, 9, Caine Road, Hongkong.

The Terms are:—
FIRST CLASS BOARDERS, per month...... $20.
SECOND CLASS BOARDERS, per month...... $15.

Prospectus on Application.

3m 317 Hongkong, 26th February, 1877.

NOTICE.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been TRANSFERRED to THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of 20, Old Broad Street, London.

By Order of the Proprietors,

WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, London, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL.....................£1,000,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND...........£340,000 Sterling.

With reference to the foregoing advertisement, THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT COMPANY, and has appointed Mr. A. MCIVER as its AGENT at HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

20, Old Broad Street, London, 1st January, 1877.

THE Undersigned is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and ISSUE POLICIES on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY by any First-class Steamer.

A. MCIVER, Agent of the Marine Insurance Company of London.

283 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Steamer bringing on Cargo ex Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "ATJEH," from Batavia, please communicate with the Undersigned, and oblige.

HARRIS, GOODWIN & Co., 16, Queen's Road.

7d 511 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *ANTENOR* are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 27th instant.

Goods undelivered after the 3rd April, 1877, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

476 Hongkong, 26th March, 1877.

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1877,
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains:—
THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHWANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.
THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.
THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong—the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a
PLAN of VICTORIA, HONGKONG;
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI;
Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE of SIGNALS in use at the PEAK;
Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work);
and
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO	Mr. L. A. de Graça.
SWATOW	Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW	Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI	The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA	The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA	Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOKOHAMA	Mr. C. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette*.
MANILA	Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON	Mr. J. H. Bloom, *Independant*.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK	Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON	Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON	Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON	Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO	Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK	Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co. 37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 4TH, 1877.

THE letter of "A China Merchant" to the *London and China Express*, on the question of the appointment of the future British Representative at the Court of Peking, expresses pretty nearly the opinion of the British residents in China. Referring to the rumour that Sir THOMAS WADE will retire on his pension and that the selection of his successor is now engaging the attention of Lord DERBY, "A China Merchant" says:—"It is very important that the selection should fall on a man possessing the power of resisting the tergiversation and procrastination of the Chinese. He must clearly define his demands, founded on an equitable basis, and once made they must be firmly insisted on. I am of opinion that the best man for Minister at Peking is one who has not had any previous career in China; his mind should be clear from all entanglements, and having a single eye to the rights and interests of British trade." Against this it may, and probably will, be urged that a stranger would not have the knowledge of Chinese character and policy possessed by one who had passed a number of years in the diplomatic service at Peking. It may also be pleaded by some that by appointing a stranger, all hope of advancement beyond a secretaryship would be closed to the members of the Legation. But to such objections there are several cogent replies. In the first place, if a Minister himself did not possess a personal knowledge of Chinese ways and character, he would receive plenty of assistance in acquiring it from his secretary. Moreover, it is questionable how far an intimate acquaintance with Chinese modes of thought and lines of policy is necessary to a British Representative. Such a knowledge might even prove a positive disadvantage. What he has to do is not so much to argue as to insist. Having once laid down certain well-considered demands, he would only need to maintain his ground, and see that they were carried out when acceded to. Sir THOMAS WADE's mistake in the recent difficulty arising out of the MARGARY affair would seem to have been in allowing the Chinese Government to waste months in talking to no real purpose. The negotiations which ensued upon the commission of the Yunnan Outrage and ended in the signing of the Chefoo Convention were needlessly drawn out. The affair might surely have been settled with more expedition, and would have been brought to an earlier conclusion by some men. But Sir THOMAS wished to argue out the case; a war of words was apparently altogether to his taste. He adopted a sufficiently high tone certainly, but he failed somehow for a long time to impress the Peking authorities with the fact that he was in earnest and would not be trifled with. He won a diplomatic victory finally, it is true, but there are some very weak places in it, which go far towards impairing its value. The fact that the Home Government has not yet ratified the Convention which he concluded with the astute LI HUNG-CHANG induces the impression that the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs sees flaws in some of its provisions, or is not altogether satisfied with it. Putting aside, however, for the present, the diplomatic achievements or failures of Sir THOMAS WADE, and returning to the subject more immediately under consideration, it is fair to assume that a stranger with a handle to his name, and who had never filled a subordinate position in HER MAJESTY's diplomatic service in China, would have greater weight at Peking, where high rank in officials is deemed a matter of great importance. With regard to the argument about promotion, that is, after all, easily disposed of. In the first instance it by no means follows that a good Chinese secretary will make an able Minister. He may be an extraordinary linguist and a capable official in other ways, but at the same time be entirely destitute of those qualities—such as tact, firmness, and equanimity of temper—which are essential in a Minister. In such a case, it would not be advisable or fair to put a junior over his head, and the only resource would be to appoint a stranger. The members of the Legation could be promoted to other places; it is not absolutely necessary that they should always be kept in China. There are many ways of rewarding those engaged in HER MAJESTY's service, and there would be little difficulty in providing for the promotion of the diplomatic body in China. At all events, it would certainly be most impolitic to admit the principle that the British Representative at Peking should be always chosen from among the members of the Legation there.

The P. & O. steamer *Lombardy*, with the next outward English mail, left Singapore for this port yesterday morning.

Land at Kowloon is evidently improving in value, some lots having recently changed hands at figures bearing no proportion to the sums originally paid.

We understand that a telegram has been received from Brisbane to the effect that the harbours of China and Hongkong have been declared infected, and that any ships arriving from those ports, or ships with passengers from there, will be put in quarantine for sixteen days.

The value of house property appears to be going up in Hongkong. A large offer having recently been refused for some lots which would have been sold for a trifle about a year ago. The owner, who is at home, will doubtless share Sir Arthur Kennedy's opinion that, after all, Hongkong is progressing.

We are informed that Mr. E. H. Parker, of H.M. Consular Service, lately stationed at Canton, and now of the Middle Temple, has been awarded a studentship of 100 guineas per annum, tenable for two years, for his having taken first honours in Jurisprudence and Roman Civil Law at the last Hilary Examination. Mr. Parker has also gained two prizes, one of £25 in Jurisprudence, and one of £30 for having obtained the greatest numbers of marks in two subjects.

Several of our readers may have noticed an advertisement in another column offering for sale a very tame panther. This animal was, we understand, brought up from Saigon, and was offered both to the Museum and Gardens, but declined in both cases from lack of accommodation, though the curator of the former expressed a strong desire for the skin and bones. The owner, however, did not wish the animal to be killed, and is now offering it for what it will fetch. It seems a pity that no place can be found in the Public Gardens for the many interesting specimens so constantly procurable in Hongkong. The question is, of course, one of money, and we cannot blame Mr. Price for declining at present to accept animals. But it is to be hoped he will induce Mr. Hennessy to do something in this way. A few weeks back a fine bear from Newchwang was similarly offered and declined, while a 16-foot boa constrictor would also have been contributed had there been any accommodation. Singapore has quite a large collection of animals.

An inquest was held at the Old Government Civil Hospital, yesterday, on the body of a Chinese woman named Chow Alan, aged 37 years, the second wife of a man named Chau Afat, unemployed, before the coroner and a jury comprising Messrs. R. Stoll, E. Roza, and W. Detmers. It appears the deceased had been suffering for the last two years from eruptions in the face, and her neighbours constantly teased her, alleging she was leprous. This at length so preyed on her mind that eventually it threw her into a state of temporary insanity, and on the night of the 1st inst., during the absence of her husband she took a dose of opium. Her husband was sent for and he administered an antidote, which partially revived her, but she subsequently got worse and died. The circumstances got to the ears of the Registrar-General, and by his instructions Inspector Grey had the body removed to the Civil Hospital. Medical evidence showed the internal organs were highly congested and every indication existed of opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of death from an over dose of opium, self-administered, whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

H.M.S. *Charybdis* is expected here daily from Shanghai. Her crew will be sent home as soon as the reliefs arrive.

The Government and Volunteer Fire Brigades held their parade and inspection yesterday, when everything went off with the usual success.

We learn that about thirteen thousand dollars have been collected by the leading members of the Tung Wah Hospital in this Colony in relief of the famine stricken people in the North, of which ten thousand were forwarded to Shanghai by the compradore of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, & Co. on Saturday last to be remitted to Shantung and Chihli. The remainder will be forwarded shortly. It is estimated that in all about eighteen thousand dollars will be collected in Hongkong and Macao. We also hear that the people in Canton are subscribing liberally in relief of the famine.

SUPREME COURT.

April 3rd.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOHN SMALE.

IN VICE ADMIRALTY.

THE "FRANCES LEWEY" V. THE "LEONOR."—Mr. Johnston was for the promovants, and Mr. Wotton for the *Leonor*. The Registrar brought in the assessor's report. Neither party objecting, his Lordship directed the same to be confirmed unless objected to next Friday. According to the decree the *Leonor* pays £8 per ton on 660 tons gross tonnage=£5,280 at ex. 4s. 0½d.=$25,993.84, to be divided *pro rata* amongst the claimants.

IN PROBATE.

IN RE ERSKINE L. STUART, DECEASED.—The widow, executress, and W. P. Moore, executor, applied for letters of administration and leave for probate of will, which were granted. The will was proved under $200.

IN THE ESTATE OF POW TAM YOW, DECEASED.—The second son, Pow Chee, the executor, applied for letters of administration, which were granted. The will was proved under $1,500.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE ESTATE OF THOMAS THORNTON ANTHONY.—Mr. Anthony appeared, and, all the papers being in order, he was declared bankrupt. Mr. Johnston was for the bankrupt.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

3rd April.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

THROWING RUBBISH IN THE HARBOUR.

Chau Abi, a coolie, was charged by P.C. 204 with throwing building rubbish into the harbour. This being the second charge of the sort against prisoner he was fined $5.

DRUNKENNESS.

James Crossman, engineer, unemployed, was fined 50 cent for drunkenness.

CUTTING DOWN TREES.

Wong Aou, a married woman, was fined $1 for cutting down a young guava tree from the hill side.

ASSAULTING A CONSTABLE.

Chung Atang, a shopman, was charged by P.C. Campbell with assaulting him and giving him abuse.

The constable said that when on board the Canton steamer being in a hurry he accidentally ran against the prisoner, who appeared to be a passenger on board; the prisoner got into a passion and began to abuse him. He told him to sit down, but he would not, and he put him on shore. The prisoner continued to make a noise, came on board again, and at last took hold of his collar.

P.C. Kwok Acheong said he was in the company of the last witness, whose evidence he corroborated.

The prisoner said the constable struck him twice on the head. He only wanted to know why he was struck.

Fined $2.

A PICKPOCKET.

Chun Ang, a coolie, was charged with attempting to pick the pocket of a drunken man-of-war's man in the Queen's Road. He was observed by a Portuguese clerk in the Great Northern Telegraph office, who remonstrated once, and as soon as he thought he was gone, he again dogged the footsteps of the seaman and at last he saw the prisoner take hold of the seaman and try to pick his pocket. The Portuguese gentleman then gave him into custody.

The prisoner was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

THE RAID ON CAPTAIN SANDS' SLIP.

The remanded case, in which Un Anam, was charged with being one of a gang who attacked Captain Sands' slip and attempted to murder the Indian watchman Sheik Abdoolah by stabbing him on the night of the 6th ult., came on again, when Dr. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon, gave evidence and said, about a fortnight ago—he had forgotten the exact date—he examined the prisoner in the Victoria Gaol. On both legs he found punctured marks as of bites from a dog. There were two or three such marks of bites on each leg, and the punctures in each were at regular distances apart from each other, and had apparently been inflicted by the teeth of a large dog. There was one large wound on the inner side of the left ancle; it was about three inches long, parallel with the foot, such as might have been caused by the graze of a bullet.

Dr. Wharry said early on the morning of the 7th ult. the witness Sheik Abdoolah was admitted into hospital. He was suffering from a punctured wound of the lung on the left side. He had a small incised wound on the front of the left wrist. He did not see any other wound.

Police Sergeant Hip Anam gave evidence of having been sent to the Chinese Authorities, and two soldiers subsequently accompanying him to Sam-sai-po, where the prisoner was arrested and handed over to him. He told the prisoner he was charged with stabbing a man at Captain Sands' slip and the prisoner denied the charge. He asked him how he came by the wounds on his legs and prisoner said a stone had fallen on him. He asked him about another man and he replied he had not seen him in Sam-sai-po.

Inspector Cradock, recalled, said that after the witness Sheik Abdoolah had left the Hospital he made arrangements with the gaol officials for a number of men to be arranged to see if the prisoner could be identified by the watchman. One man on remand and thirteen outside coolies were arranged and Sheik Abdoolah was called in and told to pick out any men whom he knew to be in the attack. He pointed to one and being told to place his hands on him he went and placed his hand on the man on remand, and said he thought that was one; he then went towards the prisoner, when the prisoner turned his face. Sheik Abdoolah pulled him out and said this man was the one who stabbed him. He then picked out a third and said he thought that man threw clay at him.

After other evidence the prisoner was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

ALLEGED CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

A. A. Roberts, a Portuguese boy, summoned Ho Mung Sun, a school boy, for stabbing him on the 1st March near the market. The complainant said he was a pupil at St. Joseph's School. On the 1st April he saw the defendant struggling with and twisting the arms of a lad whom he knew, as Murray, and he (complainant) went up to defendant and tried to get him to desist, when the defendant rushed to a sugar cane stall, picked up a knife and stabbed him (complainant), cutting through his clothes and grazing his abdomen. His brother was with him at the time. James Murray was released and the defendant taken into custody. The Inspector told him to take out a summons.

The defendant said he was 17 years of age and a pupil at the Central School. On the 1st instant he was near the market, awaiting the arrival of the river steamer, when the complainant and a number of other Macanese and European boys came up and seized him by the queue and pulled him about. He told them to let go when one of the lads took out a pen knife and threatened to cut him. He therefore ran away, upon which they gave chase and he was given into custody. At the station the complainant charged him with cutting him, and the inspector examined the complainant very minutely and found that no clothes were cut over the flesh graze or on any other part of the body.

Inspector Grey said that when the complainant said he was stabbed he took him on the desk and examined his clothes minutely. He found no clothes were then cut. The clothes cut as now had been cut since.

The defendant was discharged, and the complainant severely reprimanded and fined $2.

STEALING GIRLS.

Chuf Achi, a fisherman, was charged on remand by Inspector Mathieson with being a suspicious character.

The Inspector said a robbery had been reported to him at Shau-ki-wan from Peng Chow, Chinese territory, and that two girls had been carried away. The girls had been brought to Shau-ki-wan and the father came and reclaimed them, and in the redemption the prisoner and a man named Wong Tat Cheong took part. Hearing the prisoner was on his way in the pass boat to Shau-ki-wan witness got on board the steam ferry and boarded the pass boat in the Shau-ki-wan bay on her arrival and apprehended the prisoner. The case was further remanded for a week, an application for rendition expected from the Chinese Authorities not having arrived.

BREACH OF REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

Chun Chin Wong, accountant at the Ying Fung Un Kee shop was charged by Mr. James Parker, acting chief clerk at the magistracy, with presenting a householder's registration ticket and offering himself to bail out eight prisoners, the ticket not belonging to him as he represented. He was only accountant to the person whom he represented himself to be. After corroborative evidence the prisoner was fined $10.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

The remanded case, in which Sam Aman, a married woman, charged with kidnapping a child to Hongkong from Macao, came on again, and as there was no further evidence, complainant not being in attendance, the case was dismissed.

LARCENY.

Lam Atsum, coal coolie, charged by Fung Asong, a carpenter at Howan, with stealing a spar from his premises, having been found by P.C. 604 with the wood in his possession, was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Wong Akwai, a hawker, identified as having been in gaol before for larceny, was again brought up charged with stealing an oar from Wong Akiu. He was this time sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Lim Poon Sun, a shop keeper at Sam-sai-po, just beyond the boundries of British territory, Kowloon, said the prisoner had lived with him two nights when two Chinese soldiers, accompanied by a Hongkong constable came and arrested the prisoner, who was handed over to the constable by the soldiers.

CRICKET.

BANKERS, BROKERS, AND BARRISTERS V. MERCHANTS.

In seasonable weather, the above match was commenced at 11.30 a.m. yesterday. Mr. D. B. Grant, having won the toss, elected to take innings, but the score for the first five wickets only amounted to 39. Messrs. Handley (not out 43), F. Barff (31), and P. W. Anton (24), however, came to the rescue, and managed to raise the total to 144. For the merchants, Mr. Darby contributed a freely played innings of 46 (not out); but, with the exception of Mr. Tobin, no one succeeded in obtaining double figures. With 59 runs to the bad, Messrs. D. C. Travers and Johnson opened the second innings for the Merchants, against the bowling of Messrs. Taylor and Grant. The hitting of Mr. Travers was very severe, and 54 runs were recorded before the first wicket fell by Mr. Johnson being caught and bowled by Mr. Taylor. Mr. Darby followed, but time was shortly afterwards called. Appended is the full score:—

BANKERS, BROKERS, AND BARRISTERS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr. Coxon, b Travers	8	b Travers	9
Mr. Barff, st Tobin, b Darby	31	b Lewis	2
Mr. C. P. Chater, b Darby	0	absent	0
Mr. Taylor, b Travers	5	b Travers	24
Mr. J. R. Anton, b Darby	3	b Travers	1
Mr. Maslen, b Darby	0	c and b Darby	3
Mr. P. W. Anton, b Darby	24	c Johnson, b Darby	4
Mr. Grant, b Darby	6	st Darby, b Johnson	0
Mr. Handley, not out	43	st Tobin, b Darby	25
Mr. Hughes, b Darby	0	not out	10
Mr. Trull, st Darby, b Tobin	14	b Lewis	0
b 3, l b 3, w 2	8	w 5, n b 2	6
	142		83

MERCHANTS.

FIRST INNINGS.	
Mr. Heaton, b Grant	6
Mr. Lewis, c Coxon, b Handley	5
Mr. Hughes, b Grant	1
Mr. D. C. Travers, b Grant	4
Mr. Darby, not out	40
Mr. Johnson, c Taylor, b Grant	5
Mr. Tobin, b Grant	10
Mr. Gibb, b Handley	1
Mr. Williamson, b Grant	1
Mr. Hedes, c and b Grant	3
Mr. Hodge, b Handley	1
b 1, l b 1, w 1	3
	80

CANTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

2nd April.

There is little news stirring here at the present time, and none to report from Shameen. Sir Brooke Robertson does not mend much I am told.

The rumours to the effect that the Wai-sing was to be revived in this city have proved foundationless. Proclamations prohibiting the printing and sale of the successful candidates names have, on the other hand, been posted up on the walls.

A regular *melée* occurred the other day in the Sing Wong temple. It appears that a party, carrying with them the usual offering of a roast pig, &c. visited the temple, but refused to buy joss-papers, candles, &c., from the door-keeper. Thereupon commenced a row not at all in keeping with the supposed sanctity of the building. From high words and vociferations the disputants soon got to blows, the result being that two of the temple-keeper's partisans were severely injured.

YOKOHAMA.

About sixty steam vessels of the Mitsu Bishi Company, are now under the orders of the War Department. The *Heian-maru* is the only one which has not been taken up by the Government.

Baron Alexander von Siebold, attached to the Finance Department, leaves shortly for Europe on a special mission in connection with his department. He expects to be absent from Japan about six months.

A new Japanese trade dollar has issued recently, a handsome coin, and of the full value which in represents—a coin admirably adapted to take the place here usurped by the Mexican as a medium of exchange, or, at least to circulate side by side with it.

The *Osaka Nippo* states that, on the 12th February, on the expiry of the engagement of Mr. Wm. Pole, F.R.S., Consulting Engineer in London to the Imperial Government Railway Department, a present of 2,000 yen and two rolls of silk was set apart for him in recognised of his valuable services.

Steps have been taken to form a Committee of all nationalities to collect subscriptions in aid of a fund for the relief of the famine-stricken populations of the Chinese provinces of Shuntung and Chihli, and the members will probably be ready to commence work immediately.

The Government are about to lose the services of a very valuable foreign officer. It appears that Mr. J. W. Fenton, professor of music, is about to return to Europe on the expiration of his engagement. The *Akebono Shimbun* states that a banquet was held in his honor on the 24th March at the Seyoken restaurant in the Uyeno Gardens.

A telegram from Colonel Hayashi at Kobe says that a Chinese man-of-war, the *Kai-an*, arrived there on the 20th March. He boarded the vessel and asked the captain his business in Kobe. The reply was that the crew were being trained in seamanship. She will stop there for about one week, after which it is not yet decided whether she will go on to Yokohama or return to Shanghai.

About thirty of the most prominent of the German residents and their friends met on the evening of the 22nd March to celebrate the Emperor's birthday by a dinner, given in the banquet hall of the Club Germania, which was most tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mr. A. Evers occupied the chair. The toast of the evening, the health of the illustrious monarch whom the guests had assembled to honour.

Toda, ex-daimio of Ogaki, Mino, who lately visit Kioto to pay his respects to the Mikado, had been, previous to that, doing good work in his old dominions. He assembled the most prominent men of his former retainers in a monastery, and exhorted them to do their utmost to preserve peace and order in the provinces. He distributed among them yen 10,000; and gave yen 5,000 to the agriculturists, and yen 8,000 for division among the inhabitants of the town of Ogaki.

Captain J. Carat has returned from Cape Idzu accompanied by the diver, Mr. Sutherland, appointed by the British Consul and the United States Consul General at the request of the French and Netherlands Consuls to survey the wreck of the French mail steamer *Nil* and report upon its condition. From what we can gather, it appears that the diver found the ship in the condition in which she was reported to be by Mr. Jan der Boer some time ago, namely with the port side and decks blown to pieces, and no cargo visible.—*Gazette.*

TOKIO.

The Shimabara theatre in Tsukiji is to be rebuilt in a substantial semi-foreign style at a cost of ten thousand yen.

The receipts of the Tokio and Yokohama railway for the week ending March 11th were $5,946.70. For the corresponding week of last year, $7,394.11.

A. H. Tanaka Fujimaro has issued a notification that four hundred and twenty-five thousand yen will be allowed for the maintenance of primary schools for the year commencing next July. This is a movement in the right direction. In matters of education, retrenchment is not always economy, and judicious expenditure is the reverse of extravagance.

By appointment of the Protestant missionaries in Tokio a committee consisting of Rev. George Thompson of the American Presbyterian Mission, Rev. George Corcoran of the Canadian Methodist Mission, Rev. George Piper of the English Church Mission, and Rev. Hugh Waddell, of the United Scotch Presbyterian Mission, meet on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week at Mr. Corcoran's for the translation of the Scriptures. They are now engaged on Genesis, using as a basis of work a translation of the Pentateuch, made, but never published by the Rev. Mr. Thompson.

His Excellency Mr. de Struvé having called the attention of the Mom Bu Sho to the fact that the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of March were to be by agreement generally employed by astronomers in the search for the suspected planet Vulcan, which, under Le Verrier's theory, might make the transit of the sun's disc on one of those days, the telescopes of the Kai Sei Gakko were prepared for use during the time specified, under charge of Professors Veeder and Berson. But the violent storm of Wednesday (March 21st) materially interfered with the observations. As Le Verrier's calculations with respect to Neptune were so marvellously verified, a great interest exists in scientific circles to see if his suppositions in the case of Vulcan will prove to have been equally well founded.—*Tokio Times.*

THE REBELLION IN JAPAN.

ALLEGED PLOT TO ASSASSINATE SAIGO.

There is still no definite news from the seat of the Civil War. The opinion that a compromise with Saigo will after all, be effected, gains ground in many quarters.

According to the *Akebono Shimbun*, one at least of the conspirators, alleged to have been suborned by the Government, to assassinate Saigo, has publicly recanted his "confession," which he now says was wrung from him by torture in Kagoshima. It will be remembered that in his "confession" itself he stated that he had not been tortured. So that it would appear that torture was applied to him not only to make him confess, but to confess that his confession was spontaneous. The *Akebono Shimbun* says:—"The following account of Mr. Nomura's imprisonment by the insurgents in Kagoshima has been related by himself:—'I arrived at Kagoshima in the steamer *Koyo-Maru* three days after the insurgents had forced their way into the arsenals. On landing I was arrested by a policeman and taken to the Kencho, where I was examined by the chief of police, Nizei. He first enquired what business I had returned to the ken to transact. I replied that I had been engaged in educational affairs in the late Miyagi-ken; but, on that ken being abolished, I regretted very much that a number of enterprising students should be left without the opportunity of completing their education, so I took them to Tokio and placed them in a good school. Having no business in Tokio, I returned to my birth-place, Kagoshima. But the Chief of Police refused to believe me, and pronounced that I was sent by the Government to execute some secret order; and then, under severe torture, compelled me to confess and seal my confession. At that time the rebels were ready for marching towards Kumamoto. Before departing, they became very excited and wanted to kill me and some others who had been imprisoned by them, but Saigo would not permit them. When the Mikado's envoy arrived in Kagoshima, the Kencho despatched an express messenger to Saigo at Kawajiri, asking for instructions as to what was to be done with the prisoners. An order came back that they were all to be killed. In the meantime the envoy hastened to effect our liberation, which was fortunate for us all, as otherwise we should all have been killed.—*Gazette.*

The country still waits with anxiety for the news of decisive operations at the scene of the rebellion. Up to the latest advices, uninterrupted conflicts had been the order of each day, the government troops slowly but steadily advancing, and driving the insurgents before them. An important flanking movement, under command of General Kuroda, is now in progress, which, it is believed, will lead to effective consequences. Information of unusual interest is daily expected. A new governor of Kagoshima has been appointed, and Oyama, the late incumbent, is now in Tokio awaiting examination upon grave charges. The Court continues at Kioto. Yokohama appears to have relinquished the ungracious project of instituting a military organization at the present time. The impudent fabrication of a pretended plot for the assassination of Saigo Takamori is, we regret to find, upheld by several foreign newspapers. The capital is extremely quiet.

The most extraordinary instance on record of simultaneous change of heart is that revealed in the choice "confessions" of the conscience-stricken police agents who, it is claimed, were ordered in a body to Kagoshima to assassinate Saigo, who accepted the mission with alacrity, and who, on arriving there, were one and all penetrated with remorse and lifted up their repentant voices in joint "confession." According to the publications in the *Japan Mail*, which is so well pleased with the documents in question that it is not satisfied with printing them once, but reproduces the most defamatory of them with notes of confidence, there were upwards of twenty of these murderous deputies who ardently coöperated in the plot, and who travelled southward with death in their hearts, but reached their destination only to be unanimously overcome and to pour out their purified souls in "confession." There is no story more touching than this in the annals of crime. *The Newgate Calendar* has nothing to compare with it.—*Tokio Times.*

THE TOKIO POOR HOUSE.

The founders of Tokio established small buildings for the accommodation of paupers, but some years ago the Tokio Fu found it economical, and advisable in other respects, to combine the eleemosynary institutions, and collected their inmates into one large yashiki adjacent to Uyeno. Here in semi-detached buildings are now some four hundred dependents on public charity. The first apartment which the visitor enters is the schoolroom, where the pauper children are taught elementary branches. It is very pleasant to see these youngster, rescued from the ignorance and misery of vagabondism, industriously at work acquiring what will make them useful members of society. We were reminded, as we looked at the poor lads, of the good Dr. Bernardo and the noble work he is doing in saving the friendless boys of London. And, as there is not a more interesting spectacle, in all that vast metropolis, than the bright and hopeful faces of the boys of the "Home," in Stepney Causeway, so few sights in Tokio are more pleasing or encouraging than of these cheery protegés of a philanthropic institute.

The work which the visitor next sees is a no less worthy one, if less attractive. It is the hospital, where the unfortunate, whose only claim for consideration is his misery, can avail himself of the best professional skill. The hospital wards, albeit they cannot be said to be in themselves tempting, seem clean and well managed. Some of the patients are partially supported by friends, other depend wholly upon public charity. Next in order of visitation is that saddest scene of all, where we see those who bear our form, and yet are denied that which chiefly distinguishes us from the brute. These sufferers, at the time of our inspection, seemed as well cared for as their condition allowed, and looked, for most part, in physical health. All the inmates are encouraged, so far as is consistent, to assist in their own support. Some of the blind go out at night as *ammas*. Many are busied in making a coarse kind of paper, in a building on the premises devoted to that industry. In case a patient does succeed in earning anything, one half is retained by the institution as partial compensation for the expenses incurred in his support, and one half is put to his credit on the books. And when this capital has reached a sum sufficient to give the owner a fresh start in the world, he is released.

From this it will be seen that there exists in the capital a systematic plan, under public auspices, for the salvation and reclamation of those who from their fault or misfortune are proved incapable of self-support. Under the administration of this scheme, the beggary which only a few years ago thrust itself upon the chance compassion of the passer by has been almost entirely done away with; and now we may feel that, though the poor shall be with us always, these destitute beings can find, in their extremity, the best assistance that experience and science can furnish.—*Tokio Times.*

THE EGYPT OF TO-DAY.

Egypt of the present day (the high road to the East) possesses the most interesting combination of the ancient and modern. Whilst the Nile and the cities of the days of Pharaoh remain, we have at Alexandria and Cairo—the introduction of modern streets, houses, hotels, and gardens similar to quarters in the Champs Elysée and Pall-mall. This forms a contrast at once striking and novel, not to be witnessed in other parts. We cannot help thinking that passengers to and from India and China make a mistake in "passing by" these places on their route. At the new quarter of Cairo we have in the Esbekeah the gardens of fashionable promenade, with bands of music daily, while around are the modern palaces, the opera, as large as Covent Garden, theatres, music saloons, hotels, cafés, and arcades, and wide boulevards well lighted with gas. Besides "Shepheard's Hotel," known to travellers in the old times of caravan across the desert, there are the "New Hotel," a spacious building of some 700 feeth in length, the "Hotel de Nile," and the "Oriental Hotel," all affording very satisfactory accommodation. The Cairo of to-day has museums, libraries, geographical, and kindred societies, clubs, carriages for fashionable drives, in addition to the inevitable donkey-boy and Bakshessh institutions of Egypt, forming an agreeable pastime. As to the donkeys, they are the best educated animals in the world, quite unlike the species in England; they afford the most convenient means of getting about in a climate which, from October to March, is perhaps the most perfect in the world, bright and clear, tempered with a cool breeze and about three days' rain in the whole season. This alone is a sufficient inducement to spend a while in Egypt. The railway system, in addition to the lines between Alexandria, Cairo and Suez, includes many other sections in Lower and Upper Egypt. A line of about fifteen miles long just now open to the sulphur baths of Helouan, where there is a capital hotel and a rising town, which, in a few years, will become quite a large and fashionable watering-place. The sulphur spring has been found a very effectual agent in the cure of pulmonary and other diseases.

Other lines are now under consideration, and when the finances of Egypt admit they will be completed. We may mention that General Marriott, who held an important post on our Indian railways, has lately been engaged by the Khedive to assume the post of Chief Director of Egyptain Railways. Steamers for expeditions up the Nile start once a week under the charter of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, and the travellers by them give a very satisfactory account of the conduct of these trips. They are for a fixed sum, about £50, carried over the most interesting parts of the Nile Valley, furnished with good food and accommodation, dragomans, donkeys and all appliances, without any sort of trouble or expense beyond the stipulated sum, and what is very important, tourists are brought back in the prescribed number of days. Cairo has been described by a traveller as follows:—

"The city lies before you like the thousand little turrets of a Gothic edifice, at the foot of a steep whitish mountain, flanked by a citadel of towers and white domes, in the Turkish taste. On one side, towards the mountain is the desert, in all its aridity and desolation—its loneliness increased by the City of the Tombs, with its streets, and houses, and quarters, and places, but no living inhabitants except reptiles and solitary birds—immense vultures perching on the minarets like the vedettes of this melancholy population. On the other side, towards the Nile, are fields covered with brilliant verdure, and at certain periods with charming pieces of water, the remains of the annual inundation, sparkling like mirrors in the midst of the greenness. Between these contrasting scenes stands the city, perfectly in harmony with this singular landscape, an immense assemblage of edifices with flat untiled roofs, blackened by smoke and covered with dust; here and there a new edifice, white and sparkling, upsprings amidst the mass of grey houses and narrow dark streets, where the dirty, though brilliant and many-hued crowd are ceaselessly stirring. From the dust and blue smoke a thousand minarets rise into the free air, like the palm trees from the gardens, covered with airy Arabic ornaments, and encircled by their three galleries. It is a fine spectacle, that may well excite a painter's enthusiasm."

Cairo, like most parts of the world, has its English and American churches, schools for natives supported by the philanthropy of English and American people, conducted by self-denying persons from those countries.

Homeward bound passengers who have not passed through the Suez Canal should land at Ismalia, on the Canal, instead of Suez, from thence take the rail to Cairo, and afterwards on to Alexandria. All steamers change pilots at Ismalia, and a small steamer comes off, in which passengers can land. Passengers in a feeble state of health will do well to stay a while at Suez, the salubrity of the climate being very efficacious, and the Suez Hotel is a well conducted and comfortable house.

Owing to the late crisis in the monetary affairs of Egypt, the Khedive has at the suggestion of Mr. Goschen, the representative of the bondholders in England, increased the number of English officials in the administration of affairs.

English influence in Egypt is making very decided progress, and in the event of a war between Russia and Turkey the Egyptians are prepared and expect an English occupation to protect our interests in the Suez Canal. It will not only be necessary to protect what we now hold in the Canal, but we must look to the improvement and more efficient working of the Canal. The large increase in the number of vessels now passing through causes detentions inflicting a serious loss on the owners. While the passage ordinarily occupies the daylight of two days it is often prolonged to double that time, owing to the insufficient means and appliances for "passing." This delay is increased by vessels grounding, or colliding, and remaining fast in the fair way, causing the stoppage and deadlock of all other steamers, which on some days during the past month numbered twenty-seven. The portions of the Canal between the sidings, too narrow for passing, must be increased and embanked with stone facings. The French pilots do not perform their work in a satisfactory manner, and many of the accidents are attributable to this cause. There are many vexatious hindrances in the observance of the rules and regulations of the directors of the Canal Company, which, we believe, would be obviated, or considerably reduced, if the administration was more in the hands of Englishmen, whose traffic amounts to three-fourths of the whole. One of the most vexatious delays is the stoppage for re-measurement of vessels that have passed through the Canal for years, and should be well known to the Canal officials. With the convention entered into by Colonel Stokes on behalf of our Government, by virtue of their holding 178,000 shares, out of a total of 400,000—for the abolition of the surcharge on vessels passing through the Canal of f.3 per ton, we may expect further steps in the way of control of the Canal. We may also look to the retirement of Monsieur de Lesseps as offering a convenient opportunity in this direction. There is some evidence that our Government is not vigilant in the exercise of its responsibilities by the fact that the shares lately drawn in accordance with Arts. 66, 67, 68, have not been announced.

In a late number we noticed that a dividend of f. 28 per share would probably be paid on the capital, on account of the working of 1876. The total number is 400,000 f.500 each, but the 178,000, bought by the English Government from the Khedive are not entitled to interest, according to this contract with the Company, until 1894. The traffic receipts of the Company from shipping during the month of December and for the entire year of 1876, compared with 1875 and 1874, is as follows:—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Month of December.			
Vessels	120	141	121
Tolls (francs)	2,589,000	2,720,667	2,315,410
The year 1876.			
Vessels	1,457	1,494	1,264
Tolls (francs)	29,901,471	28,886,302	24,859,383

London and China Express.

Of the whole number of engineers belonging to private yards who entered their names for competition for the 20 appointments as naval engineers, not one has passed successfully through the ordeal. One of the most promising of the candidates who struggled to the end, on being asked to define the use of the expansion valve, replied that it was to give more work to the engineers. Another gave as his reason for not being able to state the principle of the compound engine, that he had never been on board ship, and could not therefore say.

PORTUGAL AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

A telegram in the *Globe* dated February 15th, says:—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Senhor Teixiora de Vasconcellos put the question to the Colonial Minister of which he gave notice on the 10th instant, respecting the alleged encouragement of the slave trade by the Portuguese authorities. Senhor de Vasconcellos adverted to the grave charges made against Portugal in this respect by Commander Cameron at the sitting of the Paris Geographical Society, and by Lieutenant Young in addressing the Chamber of Commerce at Capetown. The speaker proceeded to declare that, although the British Government was not responsible for these accusations, Portugal was bound to protest against them. He concluded by pointing out the services rendered by Portugal in the abolition of slavery, and dwelt in eloquent terms upon all that had been achieved by the Portuguese in Africa. The Colonial Minister, in reply, said that the question had been placed on its proper ground by Senhor de Vasconcellos. He concurred with him in doing justice to England and the English Government, but added that it was the duty of the Portuguese Government to contradict false information furnished by travellers. The Minister, however, none the less appreciated the services of Commander Cameron to the cause of science. He announced, in conclusion, that he would to-morrow communicate documents to the House proving that the services rendered by Portugal in the abolition of slavery were acknowledged by the British Government.

Several speakers who followed the Minister animadverted in severe terms upon the charges of corruption against the Portuguese officials on the East Coast made by Lieutenant Young. The galleries of the House were very crowded, as the debate had been anticipated with the greatest interest.

MARRIAGE IN A CIRCUS.

An interesting account is given by a Philadelphian newspaper of a wedding which took place on the evening of the 25th of January in the ring of the new National Circus in that city. The bride and bridegroom were well-known equestrian artists—the lady, Miss Stokes, being "one of the finest and most graceful of equestriennes," and the gentleman, Mr. Rudolph Mottle (one of the Mottle brothers), being "in every way well deserving of the prize he secured in such a romantic manner." The ceremony was was commenced at nine o'clock, and before that time every seat in the circus was taken and the building filled to overflowing. The proceedings commenced by Mr. Mottle, who "never appeared to better advantage," performing a "pad act" amid whirlwinds of applause, which subsided into genuine emotion as Mr. Frederick Aylmer, the clown, stepped forward and in a few well-chosen words presented him, on behalf of numerous friends, with a magnificent silver urn. Miss Stokes then made her appearance and went through a series of performance on her trick horse being greeted with frantic cheers, and presented with a beautiful pyramid of flowers. The curtain was then rung down, and, after a well-executed march by the orchestra, rose on the most attractive act of the evening. In a few minutes the bride, in a splendid costume and attended by a train of bridesmaids, entered on the stage with the bridegroom in "full evening dress," supported by his brother. Without further delay the Rev. S. S. Huff commenced the beautiful and impressive service of the Episcopal Church. When, in answer to the question as to whether she would take Mr. Mottle for her wedded husband, Miss Stokes replied in a clear voice that resounded through circus, "I do," the audience could hardly restrain their feelings, which burst forth like a tornado as the reverend gentleman pronounced the blessing, and declared the bold riders to be man and wife. The curtain then fell upon perhaps the "most impressive" scene ever witnessed in a circus.

ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS IN THE ARMY.

A paper has been read by Major Geary, R.A., at the United Service Institution on a plan for training lads for the army, somewhat similar to that adopted for the navy and mercantile marine. This scheme presents many features which appear promising, and on the army estimates coming before Parliament may perhaps attract notice. It is grounded on the belief that from the various industrial and union schools, and from other educational establishments, as many as from 25,000 to 30,000 lads might possibly be induced annually to enter the army, provided that State education were found for them between the period when they leave these schools and the time when they could be received into the ranks. At present on a very small scale the enlistment of boys as musicians, tailors, shoemakers, &c., has been tried with satisfactory results; but this falls far short of the proposed plan, which, while still providing for the limited supply of boys, seeks to furnish a large yearly quota of trained men. Its advocates urge in its favour, that although at present recruiting for the army may be brisk, yet that any revival of trade would again check the supply and necessitate further inducements to fill the ranks; consequently, that the mere numbers, which it is contended might be annually obtainable from the schools, would be a valuable addition to the army. They also claim that these lads, carefully educated and drilled, would be far better soldiers than the ordinary recruit, while they would furnish the necessary artificers in the regiments and form a groundwork for future non-commissioned officers. The great expense of educating boys between the ages of fifteen and a half and seventeen, would, it is believed, be compensated for by the improved quality of recruit, the consequent diminution of desertion, with its attendant prison and police expenses, and the advantage of preserving the boys from the temptations of a life which awaits them on their discharge from the Government schools. They point out that the navy relies in great measure on boys educated for that profession, and ask why the army should not avail itself of a similar means of obtaining recruits. Those who criticise the scheme are inclined to rate the expense attending it as too high for any Secretary of State for War to entertain. They doubt also whether the lads themselves would feel disposed to bind themselves for an additional two years' schooling and six years' army service, and whether their parents and guardians would give their consent. They also point out that seventeen is a year too young for an effective soldier.

Such, stated very generally, are the two aspects of the case; and at the discussion which ensued on Major Geary's paper many opinions were elicited on the subject, some of which, coming from other than military sources, were valuable as showing the light in which it presented itself to those who are conversant with the system of industrial schools. On the whole, the speakers were favourable to the scheme; they believed that the boys themselves would be improved, and in many cases preserved from evil courses, by an additional two years' education, and that a large number would willing choose an army career. From some of the parents there might be difficulty in obtaining consent; but it was contended that, in most cases, these natural guardians had, by neglect and by their own course of life, forfeited their claims on the boys, and that it would be very desirable on many accounts that their hold on them should be restricted. The officers present spoke favourably of the boys whom they had obtained from industrial schools, although some doubted whether a trained lad of seventeen would be better as a fighting man than the untrained youth of a year or so older.

Looking on both sides of the question, the scheme deserves careful consideration and a fair trial, possibly at first on a small scale. To carry it out complete unity must be obtained between the boards of guardians, or the magistrates who have the supervision of the industrial schools, and the military authorities; while, if it be contended that the boys themselves are to be kept from future evil by an additional two years' training, it would seem fair that the whole of the expenses should not be borne on the army estimates. If conscription is to be evaded, every door of entry into the army ought to be thrown open, and no effort spared to obtain a steady and constant supply of men into the ranks—provided, of course, that the additional cost can be justified by the advantages obtained. To work out the scheme thoroughly, and to place it in a practical form before Parliament, would be no unprofitable work for any active and independent member; and if he could prove that the cost would not be too great, he would find that other difficulties could be easily overcome, and possibly that a result might be obtained which would more than compensate him for the time and trouble he may have expended on mastering its details.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE BORDER LANDS OF GEOLOGY AND HISTORY.

In his address to the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society under the above title, Mr. Kingsmill gives an amount of information in the various sections of his subject which must have been difficult to compress into so small a space. He enters into an elaborate discussion of the various glacial theories, and passes on to a consideration of the loess of Northern Asia. This Mr. Kingsmill holds to be of marine origin and recent elevation, advancing in support of his conclusion many weighty arguments which demand the attention of geologists.

"The southern margin of the loess of east Asia is formed by the hilly country bounding the Yangtsze valley on the right as far as Sze-chuen, which province however the deposit does not enter. It then turns northerly along the valley of the Han, its southern limit ceasing with the watershed of that river. West of this its southern extension has not been traced. To the east it extends as far as the ancient coast line of Kiangsu (about E. long. 120 deg.), from which it has been traced uninterruptedly into the province of Kansuh (about E. long. 105 deg.). Northerly it enters and extends for some distance into the Mongolian plateau. The districts between Kansuh and Kashgar have not been traversed by any competent geologist; but as the loess reappears flanking the slopes of Pamir in eastern Turkestan it is most likely that it forms the bed of the great basin of lake Lob and the desert of Makan. . . . . . With the elevation of Central Asia and the extinction of the loess sea the supply of moisture from the south sea was cut off; the elevation of the old coast line, which caused the appearance above water of the barren tundras of the north, aided in the change, and a probable movement of the pole along the meridian of 90 deg. brought at the same time northern Siberia within the arctic regions. The times at last became too hard for elephant and rhinoceros, and they were forced to commence a retreat towards the south. The rising plateau of Pamir was perhaps too sterile, but to the east lay the plains of north China and Mongolia recently emerged from the loess sea, and covered to a greater extent than now with forest, and into these districts the old mammals made their way." Mr. Kingsmill then deals with the emigrations of these and other orders, and proceeds:—

"In curious agreement with the migrations of the mammoth and tichorhine rhinoceros are the early tribal movements of the human race; and here it seems to me that we are in Asia to seek the dividing lines where geology merges first in myth, and afterwards reappears in the clear current of history. In fact that the true explanation of the tribal migrations of antiquity, whose effects, I may add, have not yet died out, can only be discovered by a close investigation of the geology of central and northern Asia. Foremost amongst the widely spread legends which have come down to our time are those connected with a great deluge, the birth place of which we can pretty confidently trace to the table lands of Central Asia. Babylonia, India, and China have all their several versions, which differing as myths must do in details, bear yet so clearly generic a resemblance that we must attribute them to some common origin. Babylonia and India unite in one characteristic; the flood was sent as a punishment for the grievous sins of the human race, and but a chosen remnant remained to repopulate the earth. Chinese tradition knows of no antecedent period: when the myth opens it represents the world as in a state of emergence from a flood from which little by little its demigods succeed in rescuing the half formed earth. Yaou, like Varuna or Ouranos, is essentially connected with the waters of heaven, the Okeanos of the Greeks, sprung from the above and towards which streamed the ever flowing rivers; and which to the end, as with the Greeks, preserved a mythological meaning apart from the Pelagos,—the salt sea on which ships sailed and over whose heaving bosom moved the mighty tempests. And herein the Chinese myth affords a transition to the old Iranian legend of Yima the Shining and the earthly paradise of Airyano Vaêjô. The Iranians knew of no deluge, not even in the form in which it is represented by the Chinese; but the Vendidad tells us of how Airyano Vaêjô, the first created of lands, was a place of supreme felicity, where was found no cold, no heat, no old age, no death. To ruin this paradise Angro Mainyus, the Death-dealing, invented a mighty serpent and snow the work of the Daevas; ten months of winter were sent while but two of summer remained. All tradition agrees in making the present Pamir the site of the earthly paradise, and we seem here to have preserved a dim recollection of the course of events which I have sketched out on geological grounds. As the Pamir rose, what at its first emergence from the sea had been a delicious climate became colder and colder, while south, west and east we have records of the dispersal of the race which formerly inhabited it. The second Fargard of the Vendidad gives the Iranian version of the growing land; of how Yima found his kingdom too small for the wants of his increasing people; how he prayed to heaven, and Ahura Mazda cleft the earth asunder three-thirds greater than it was before "On it strode forward the cattle, the beasts of burden and the men." In my "Notes on the Yükung" (China Review, Vol. IV. p. 17) I have given the tradition at length. From this land poured forth the Aryan migrations, of the western stream of which the first Fargard gives the traditional account. At the first dawn of traditional history allied tribes are found migrating across the snows of the Himalayas towards the Seven Rivers, and ever since India has been called their home. After crossing the narrow passes of the Hindukush or the Himalaya they conquered or drove before them the aboriginal inhabitants of the Trans-Himalayan countries. They took for their guides the principal rivers of northern India, and were led by them to new homes in their fertile valleys. Mencius and the Shi-king tell us of the settlement of Kung-liu in the land of Pin; whence the emigrants expelled by the restless hordes of the Diks, and driven across the mountains of Liang (the Ts'ung-ling or Pamir), at last under T'an-fu made a temporary halt at K'chow on the southern flanks of the T'ien shan. With the Azhi Dahâka (the Biting Snake) of the Iranians, who conquered and slew Yima the Shining and sadly oppressed his people, we may compare the Diks of the Chinese version. Both have to be identified with the northern invaders who poured down on the original homes of the settlers in Central Asia, and drove them east, west and south. But while tradition grows more precise in both west and east, there is no cessation of the inroads of the northern hordes. Some cause has been at work sufficiently strong to make their pressure perpetual. Defeat after defeat is of no avail; the vanguard driven back or cut to pieces is succeeded by hordes as formidable, and apparently as prodigal of their own lives; and for twenty centuries the history of Central Asia is a record of invasions from the north, and migrations to the east, west and south.

From other sources we learn that these Hiung-nü were the ancestors of the Tu-kiueh whose connexion with the modern Turks seems established to a certainty. The original homes of these people we find to have been the plains and valleys north of the Altai mountains; a country now sparsely inhabited, but which in these days must have supported a much larger population, the records of which we see in the vast tumuli, which in the now deserted steppes in parts almost cover the soil. It has been described by the writers as the *officina gentium*, the workshop of nations; and such it may well have seemed to the settled inhabitants of the more civilised nations in the south and west; whose lands were overrun and homes ravaged by wave of these restless and rude invaders, impelled by a strange infatuation of one band after another of the pioneers. Whence then arose this strange migration, which after surging against China set the whole of northern and central Asia in movement towards the west, and ended in swaying the ancient civilisation of Europe, and introducing for a time the barbarism of the Dark Ages? To me it seems in wonderful accordance with the movements of the mammalia which I have sketched out this evening; and the causes which led to the one were, I believe, equally effective in the other case. The home of the Turkish tribes was likewise the home, for a time at least, of the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros, and all these have left their traces behind them; the animals in their bones, the men in the tumuli raised over their now long forgotten dead. The migration of the mammals took place mainly before civilised man inhabited north China, but for a time both dwelt together on the vast plains of loess which from so conspicuous a feature of the country. That the animal migrations had not even then entirely ceased, we have the curious record of the Ch'un Ts'iu, of how, six and a half centuries before our era, North China was invaded by the elephants, in whose train came subsequently vast packs of wolves, hovering, as is their wont, on the tracks of the fugitives. Not far in the rear of the elephants the Turks already, nearly a century earlier (B.C. 770), had extinguished the old capital of Chow, and, though driven back for a time, they never afterwards entirely left the soil of China. Century after century they pressed harder on the northern frontier, and in the time of the Shen-yu Maou-tun (B.C. 200) had placed the empire in imminent danger. To this period is to be assigned the movement of the Ephthalites and the other tribes who poured down from the north on the Greek kingdom of Bactria, and who finally as Indo-Scyths established their sway over north-western India and the adjacent countries: and this migration may be looked upon as the commencement of the more modern movements which finally destroyed the Roman empire, and reduced Europe to a state of semi-savagery. The Chinese historians give us the clue to this migration. The Shi-ki tells us of how the Turks (Hiung-nü) defeated by the Pan troops attacked savagely the Yueh-ti, killed their king, and drove the nation from its seats in Kansuh to seek a refuge in the valley of the Oxus.

The history of the Turks is repeated in that of the Huns, who originally inhabiting the skirts of the Ural mountains, burst into Europe in the fourth century, and under Attila compelled the Roman emperor to sue for peace almost under the walls of his capital; and in more modern times in that of the Mongols. Suffice it to say that in the plains of Siberia, which must once have supported a numerous population, a few wandering tribes now survive to eke out a precarious existence, while the settlements of more civilised man are in a great measure dependent for existence on external sources. The modern aspect of Central and Western Asia must be something different from what it presented in the days e'er yet its tribes broke up their settlements to overrun the civilised world. Were every male inhabitant now to take up arms it could scarcely produce a force such as followed Attila to the plains of Italy. The Chinese historians inform us that the Shen-yu Maou-tun in the regions north of Shensi had an armed force of 300,000 men; and though we may believe the number exaggerated, we may still compare it with the forces which in nearly the same district are now engaged in the war on the northwest of China. So the Ephthalites, even after their expulsion by the Hiung-nu, and before they had completed the conquest of Baotria were able to muster from 100,000 to 200,000 bowmen. They at the time were residents on the banks of the Surrh-ab, a district whose entire population now only numbers a few thousands. Human influences have been to a large extent effectual in reddoing the population. Wars have killed off millions of the inhabitants; and the conquerors have set themselves to cut down the trees and devastate the countries through which they marched. But these causes, potent as they are, are not sufficient to account for the utter depopulation of many districts once fertile. Major Wood describes the gradual desiccation of Western Turkestan; Sir Douglas Forsyth, in a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society on the 23rd November last gave an account of the similar condition of the country east of the Pamir. The wanderer in the desert still comes across buried cities whose very names are forgotten; and now and then discovers some treasure buried in the sand drift which a sudden gale has for the nonce exposed to the light of heaven. The change is essentially climatic, and finds its best explanation in the causes suggested:—the drying up of the loess sea, and the gradual encroachment of the arctic regions.

A new commercial monthly journal, *Trade and Commerce*, has just made its appearance. It is intended to be a medium of intercommunication for men of business in all parts of the world.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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Credits, at 6 months' sight 3/11½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.......... 3/11¾
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight.......... 225¾
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight.......... 225¾
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight.......... 72½
Private, 30 days' sight.......... 73½

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Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$52½ per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£103. Ex. 4s. 11d.

SALES ON APRIL 3RD, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Melon Seeds—20 bags, at $6.70, by Hing Tai to travelling trader.
Cardamons—(inferior), 20 bags, at $19.50, by Hing Tai to travelling trader.
Dried Lily Flowers—6 bags, at $11.50, by Hing Tai to travelling trader.
California Fungus—110 bags, at Tls. 13.2.5.0, by Kwong Him Wo to travelling trader.
Black Pepper—50 bags at $7.90, by Yee Shun Tai to travelling trader.
White Sugar—100 bags, at $6.85, by Kwong Wing Shing to local trader.
Vermicelli—50 bags, at $7.50, by Kwong Wo Cheung to travelling trader.
White Wax—3 pieces, at $55.40, by Kwong Wo Cheung to travelling trader.
Cuttlefish—20 bags, at $16.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.
Mushrooms—30 cases, at $42.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

April 3rd.

Barometer—9 A.M.......... 30.270
Barometer—1 P.M.......... 30.236
Barometer—4 P.M.......... 30.200
Thermometer—9 A.M.......... 69
Thermometer—1 P.M.......... 75
Thermometer—4 P.M.......... 74½
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb).......... 68
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb).......... 70½
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb).......... 73
Thermometer—Maximum.......... 74½
Thermometer—Minimum (over night).......... 65

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

April 3rd.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.20	30.27	30.00	30.24	30.30	30.40	30.17	30.23
Ther'eter attached	72.5	67.5	—	—	61.0	57.0	54.8	54.9
Direction of Wind	calm	SSE	SE	E	E	ENE	SSE	NE
Force	—	1	3	3	3	3	5	1
Dry Thermometer	72.0	67.0	60.9	64.0	59.0	52.0	57.9	45.3
Wet Thermometer	68.0	65.0	59.0	63.0	59.0	48.0	56.4	44.5
Weather	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hours' Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.
THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air, in a shaded situation.
DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.
FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.
STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.
RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches tens, and hundreds.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, viâ SUEZ CANAL	Agamemnon (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 7th inst.
Do.	Anglo Saxon	C. Harrington	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	McNear	W. Taylor	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Mystic Bell	Plumer	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO viâ Y'HAMA	City of Tokio (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Gaelic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox, at 3 P.M.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Ocean (str.)	Jaques	Foochow	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Pei-ho (str.)	Lecointre	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at noon.
Do.	Francois I. (str.)		Hongkong	Soey Shing	This afternoon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Khiva (str.)	Lee		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th inst., at noon.
BANGKOK	Rajanattianuhar (str.)	Hopkins	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	On 7th inst., at daylight.
MANILA	San Lorenzo		Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	On or about 7th inst.
YOKOHAMA	Tibre (str.)	De Girard	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Iraouaddy (str.)	Gauvain		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Glaucus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 6th inst.
Do.	Lombardy (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Punchard	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at noon.
Do. Do. TAIWAN, &c.	Taiwan (str.)	Young		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 8th inst., at daylight.

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FOR SALE.

AMERICAN HAMS, at 25 Cents per lb. DUTCH CHEESE and SOUR KROUT, in Jars. Small Kegs BEEF and PORK. SMOKED SALMON and SALT HERRINGS. CODFISH and DRIED APPLES. GOLD LEAF TOBACCO.

CHAMPAGNE, Pints, 2 Dozen Case, $10. SPARKLING MOSELLE, per Dozen Case, $7. CLARET, per Dozen Case, $2.50.

J. F. SCHEFFER, 54, Praya Central.

1m 444 Hongkong, 21st March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A TWO-MASTED LIGHTER, 61½ feet Length, 16½ feet Breadth, 6 feet Depth of Hold, about 50 Tons Carrying Capacity, with Two SAILS, TWO CHAINS, ONE ANCHOR, &c., &c.

And

A TWO-MASTED LIGHTER, of about 60 Tons Carrying Capacity, with ONE ANCHOR and ONE CHAIN.

Apply to J. M. ARMSTRONG.

339 Hongkong, 7th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

GEO. SMITH AND COMPANY, WINE, SPIRIT, & BEER MERCHANTS, SHANGHAI.

We have appointed Messrs. NORTON & Co., DUDDELL STREET, QUEEN'S ROAD, our AGENTS in HONGKONG, from whom Supplies of our Wines, &c., may be obtained.

Price Lists on application.

GEO. SMITH & Co.

Agents at

AMOY.......... ARTHUR CORNER, Esq.
FOOCHOW...... Messrs. NEWMAN & Co.
CANTON........ Messrs. GEPP & Co.
YOKOHAMA ... ALEX. W. GLENNIE, Esq.

3m 359 Shanghai, 21st February, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 941 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CELEBRATED WINES.

We have secured some Excellent Wines and Cognac of the well known shippers, CUTLER, PALMER & Co., and invite comparison with any and all other brands.

We have to offer :—

Per 1 doz. quarts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, $15
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HOCHHEIMER, $8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU MOUTON.......... $12
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU LAROSE.......... $7
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s ST. JULIEN... $6
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CANTENAC... $5.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MEDOC.......... $4.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HAUT SAUTERNE.......... $9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, fine full flavor, black seal.......... $10.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino Puro, blue seal.......... $9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Manzanillo, red seal.......... $8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino de Pasto, blue seal.......... $8.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 1 star $6.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 2 star $7.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 3 star $9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 4 star $10.50

Also,

WACHTER & Co.'s CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE, at $18 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

1984 Hongkong, 13th December, 1876.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE. "WEISSLACK."

$19.......... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18.......... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869. "VIN DES PRINCES."

$18.......... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.

$8.......... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU BELAIR.

$7.......... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

LORMONT.

$5.......... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6.......... per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1876. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, February, 1877.

COMPASS DEVIATION IN IRON SHIPS, DESCRIBED PRACTICALLY, By R. M. TALBOT,

Just published, and favourably noticed by the local Press in Hongkong and Shanghai.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

SOLD BY

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Messrs. McEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Messrs. GEORGE FALCONER & Co.
Messrs. BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co.
Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

1910 Hongkong, 30th November, 1876.

YEE-SUNG & Co.

COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.

Address, care of HOO-TI-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.

648 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.......... $1.50
Neatly Bound.......... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"FRANCOIS I."

will leave for the above Port THIS AFTERNOON, the 4th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SOEY SHING, Bonham Strand.

504 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLAUCUS"

will be despatched on or about the 6th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

489 Hongkong, 29th March, 1877.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship

"RAJANATTIANUHAR,"

G. T. Hopkins, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

505 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Spanish Brig

"SAN LORENZO,"

having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY NEXT, the 7th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co., Agents.

502 Hongkong, 31st March, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, viâ SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"AGAMEMNON"

will be despatched on or about the 7th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

506 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BOMBAY"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Lombardy* with the next English Mail.

ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

514 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"LOMBARDY"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

515 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship

"OCEAN,"

Captain Jaques, will LOAD TEA at FOOCHOW for the above Ports at the OPENING of the COMING SEASON.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

507 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TIBRE,"

Commandant De Girard, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

484 Hongkong, 29th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"IRAOUADDY,"

Commandant Gauvain, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

485 Hongkong, 29th March, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"MYSTIC BELL,"

Plumer, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

388 Hongkong, 12th March, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"McNEAR,"

W. Taylor, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

283 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

THE British Ship

"ANGLO SAXON,"

C. Harrington, Master, will load here and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

tf 382 Hongkong, 10th March, 1877.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office.*

1235 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES; ALSO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*PEI-HO*," Commandant LECOINTRE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 4th April, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th March 1877.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*KHIVA*," Captain LEE, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 12th April, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF TOKIO* will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, viâ Overland Railways.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 13th April. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 22nd, 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *GAELIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 30th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALICE MARY, British bark, Rogers.—Order.
ANGLO SAXON, British ship, Harrington.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
ANNA, German bark, Jessen.—Order.
BREMA, German bark, Timpe.—Wieler & Co.
CARL, German brig, Thomson.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
CHOW SZE, Siamese ship, Stehmeyer.—Siemssen & Co.
GOLDEN HORN, British steamer, Alton.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
LOUISE, German S-m. schooner, Schierloh.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, British bark, McKeon.—Rozario & Co.
NORSEMANN, Siamese ship, Tarck.—Tuck Mee & Co.
RAJANATTIANUHAR, British steamer, Hopkins.—Yuen Fat Hong.
RUBIK, Russian bark, Bergelund.—Order.
UZZIAH, British S-m. schooner, Harnden.—Wieler & Co.
WASHI, British steamer, Hunter.—Landstein & Co.
YOUNG SIAM, Siamese ship, Benedictsen.—Kin Tye Loong.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has always on hand all kinds of FANS AND IVORYWARE FOR SALE AT CHEAP PRICES.

CHUN QUAN KEE, CANAL ROAD, CANTON.

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THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 412 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese *Daily Press*), PUBLISHED DAILY,

Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the South of China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or, from the different Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1877.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Yesso*, to-day, the 4th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Haiphong.—Per sailing ship, to-day, the 4th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Francois I.*, to-day, the 4th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Iloilo.—Per sailing ship, to-day, the 4th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Rajanattianuhar*, on Friday, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "*PEI-HO*" will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 5th April, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *viâ* Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

WEDNESDAY, 4th April,

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

THURSDAY, 5th April,

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *KHIVA* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 12th instant.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

WEDNESDAY, 11th instant,

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.

6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

THURSDAY, 12th instant,

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage, until

11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.

11.50 A.M., Posting on Board ceases.

MAILS EXCHANGED WITH MANILA AND SAIGON.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX. of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than" the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any way to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong, and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

ALFRED LISTER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Hongkong, 26th March, 1877.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden, is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed $25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

Letters containing Stamps should be registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent. on all Stamps purchased.

REGISTRATION TO BANGKOK.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

COMMUNICATION WITH BATAVIA.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon,
The English Mail.
The French Mail.
In the N.E. Monsoon,
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.
The French Mail.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

BOOKS AND PAPERS.—To British Offices, 5lb.
PATTERNS.—5lb. if without intrinsic value.
BOOKS AND PAPERS.—To the Continent, &c., 2lb.
PATTERNS.—8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all:—Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.

The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.

Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of *what is a Pattern*. It is a *bonâ fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

Extracts.

THE MISSION OF THE TIDES.

Loud laughed the river as it sped,
With fairy fountains at its head,
The broad sea at its feet;
But sullenly it dashed and swept
Past the rough rock, whose shadow crept
Across the waters fleet.

A little rock, unshaped and bare,
No moss, no grasses clustered there,
But yet a sturdy boy
Launched there his boat, and loved the spot,
And built thereon a mimic cot—
A work of pride and joy.

"Poor rock, the tides will buffet thee!
And Time will bleach thine head," said he,
And so the years went by,
The boy had heightened to a man,
But just the rock the river ran,
And laughed against the sky.

And now the man was worn and old,
But still the river, bright and bold,
Dashed downward to the sea,
But now the little rock was fair
For earth and moss found lodgment there,
And rustling greenery.

So the man passed, and noted well
That smiling spot amidst the swell
Of waters broad and high;
And mused thereon: "We stand and wait,
While Times and Tides shape out our Fate,
Beneath a friendly sky."

Patience and hope! the tides are strong,
But bear they not God's gifts along
Upon their currents wide?
And in the end, when Time is dead,
And God's good work is perfected,
We shall be satisfied.

—*The Quiver.* M. M. P.

A WORDY AGE.

Despite Carlyle's frequent denunciations, we live in an age of words. No subject is sacred to silence. Almost every man and woman who can handle a pen, or speak audibly, seeks an audience through the Press or on the platform. Perhaps never since the last stone of Babel's half-built Tower was laid, was there such a clatter of tongues. Everybody wants to teach everybody else; all the talkers and writers are wise; all the dumb, who are only readers and listeners, are the foolish. And yet the world is fond of this vocal activity, and the man who cannot speak when called upon, is looked upon as a blockhead. Newspapers multiply, audiences are more numerous and indulgent than of yore, the 'Change is more noisy. Not that news is increased, but that surely man's interest in his neighbour's version thereof has. A man who has a ready tongue is welcome almost anywhere—always providing, he allows occasional pauses for other ready tongues. It is the man who rolls off easily pleasant phrases, who is the favourite in courts of law, at Westminster, on missionary platforms, in pulpits beneath which the rich sit to confess themselves naked and miserable sinners, in the cottages of the poor—who like to listen while somebody speaks with a different accent to their own, if the element of patronage is not too obvious. The most ignorant relish "a good speech;" the haughtiest as well as the emptiest belle of the ballroom despises a dumb partner. What type of publican attracts most custom? He who cultivates the acquaintance of men who can talk and make the merry jest, regardless of the character of speech or jest, so long as bar or parlour contains the talkers who interest customers, make them forget time, and so keep the waiter busy.

And yet speech is a rare and goodly gift. There are many pretenders to it, as there are to everything else that is valued in the world. But the man who keeps an audience hanging on every word which falls possesses that rare magnetic power which for a time at least binds human souls together. And if this speech and strange influence have connected with them great purposes, stern principles, unquenchable aspirations, then the utterance is borne on wings of the higher spirit of genius. For all these are the subtle components of that grandest form of humanity. The Prophet of Silence, Carlyle, what mission had he in the world that could have been delivered without speech? Goethe, Carlyle's master, was a most copious writer and not exactly silent in company. Another of the heroes of the Chelsea seer, Cromwell, was as effective with his short, decisive speeches as with his Ironsides. Nay, what is any one without speech, oral or written? It is the outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace, or of the want of it. A man may be very wise or very foolish, but who can know it if he has not the power of expression? What would Shakespeare have been without words to clothe his magnificent and varied conceptions.

Some men do not know what is in them until conversation stimulates latent depths of thought. Ranking highest among the greatest efforts of eloquence, ancient and modern, are the extemporaneous. It is oftener speech than example which arouses the resolution to go and do likewise, for the best deeds are those seen the least, and which make no noise. An action done to be seen and heard of men, is not noble; it is a theatrical display. Great is the company of the preachers, therefore, in everything that can interest or bore humanity. There is not a little section in trade, politics, religion, social science, or social policy, which has not a printed organ and vocal spokesman of its own. It is of no use grumbling about the number of the company of the preachers. Those who are tinkling brass and sounding cymbals merely—agreeably as these may sound now and then—will soon be left to make a noise for the pleasure of their own ears only, and may well be sure that their instruments will not long continue to break the silence. But men who have a parable to take up, a message to deliver, a "Thus saith the Lord," with which so startle the conscience of the world, will be heard. Aye, though the rest of mankind holds its hands on their mouths, the smothered accents will make themselves audible. But such men are scarce. Would they were more plentiful. People will have pulpits in their churches and chapels, and every Sunday, at least, insist upon being lectured for sins they have not the slightest intention either of repenting of or giving up. And so, mediocre "persons," with their parrot discourses, their nineteenthly, and other protracted division, have to find occupation for themselves, and to take up other people's time in drawing out moral platitudes. But between the scarce great ones, whose single sentence fires with electric flash whole multitudes, and the talkers to whom speaking is as laborious as the schoolboy's first lessons, is another class. There are men like Charles Kingsley, and hundreds—thank Heaven!—who have not his gift of strong Saxon, but are content to stand and, without parade of oratory, speak simple words, to comfort and bless simple folk—words that he who hath care to hear will not fail to understand. It is not the speaker who describes the largest circles with his arms, who has the choicest vocabulary adjectives at his command, who rolls out his sentences in the deepest voice or the longest periods, that produces the greatest effect. It is the simple words of simple men that linger in the heart, and are as bread found after many days.

Much as men talk nowadays, they must not be condemned therefore. It is a reading age, a thoughtful age, a progressive age—one in which the masses have found their tongues, and discovery of all kinds has been proportionately abundant. Nor is it, on the whole, a vainglorious age. There is humility in our abandonment of many old beliefs, as well as earnestness in our seeking for new ones. We speak because we have thought. May the good genius which hitherto has presided over Great Britain's fortunes so guide the torrent of speech that we may find "in a multitude of councillors there is wisdom."—*Liverpool Critic.*

EDMUND KEAN.

Soon afterwards we find him strolling in the old misery, giving an entertainment at Dumfries to pay his lodging. One sixpenny auditor alone came. This appears to have been a time of awful misery to the young couple. Leaving Scotland they trudged on to York, and there so desperate was Kean that he would have enlisted had not an officer dissuaded him. At York he met a kind friend in a Mrs. Nokes, the wife of a dancing-master, who hearing of their destitute condition brought them a five-pound note, and prevailed upon her husband to lend him the room in which he gave his lessons for an entertainment. This entertainment consisted of scenes from plays, songs, and imitations of London actors. Nine pounds were the receipts, and with this the poor strollers started for London. The journey was done partly on foot, partly in waggons, Kean carrying the eldest boy much of the way. Soon after arriving in town he was engaged by Hughes of Sadler's Wells, who also had the Exeter Theatre, to go down to the old Western city to "play everything," for two pounds a week, the largest salary he had ever received. He and Hughes had acted together in Gloucester, where they announced a joint benefit; but the entire receipts of the house amounting to only eighteenpence, they went hand in hand before the curtain and thanked and dismissed their patrons. Before leaving London he went to see Kemble in Wolsey. As soon as he got home he began to imitate him. "Shall I ever walk those boards?" he exclaimed; "I will and make a hit." The good people of Exeter appreciated his Harlequin more than his tragic heroes. His conduct here seems to have been very irregular. Once he absented himself from home for three days. To the question of where he had been, he replied grandiloquently, "I have been doing a noble action, I have been drinking these three days with a brother actor who is leaving Exeter, to keep up his spirits!" From Exeter he proceeded to Guernsey, where he became worse than ever. One night, for mere whim, he refused to act; the manager was obliged to go on and read the part; Kean walked into a private box, and, to add insult to injury, interrupted the performance repeatedly with cries of "Bravo, Hughes!" He returned to Exeter the next season. At last, on the sixth of November, he contrived to get to town. From the end of November to the end of following January, Kean existed, heaven alone knows how, for the management of Drury Lane refused to pay him a shilling. All that he had ever suffered could not have equalled the misery of those two months of oscillation between hope and despair amidst hunger and wretchedness. Arnold now, as a *pis aller*, made up his mind to give him a trial. But the troubles were not yet over. Now rose a dispute as to the opening part; Arnold wanted Richard, but Kean knew the disadvantage his small figure would be at, when compared with the majestic Kemble, and answered, "Shylock or nothing." There was marvellous resoluteness in this determination, considering all he had passed through, which was sufficient to crush the strongest spirit. But it succeeded, and the twenty-sixth of January, 1814, was decided for his appearance. One rehearsal only was vouchsafed him, and that was hurried and careless. The actors sneered at his figure, at his shabby coat with the capes, at his business, declared it would not do, and prophesied certain failure. He went home; "I must dine to-day," he said, and for the first time for many days indulged in the luxury of meat. Then all that he had to do was to wait as patiently as he could for the night. "My God!" he exclaimed, "if I succeed I shall go mad!" Terrible Prophecy. Volumes could not better describe the agitation of his mind. As the church clocks were striking six he sallied forth from his lodgings in Cecil-street. His parting words to his wife were, "I wish I was going to be shot!" In his hand he carried a small bundle, containing shoes, stockings, wig, and other trifles of costume. The night was very cold and foggy; there had been heavy snow, and a thaw had set in; the streets were almost impassable with slush which penetrated through his worn boots and chilled him to the bone. He darted quickly through the stage door, wishing to escape all notice, and repaired to his dressing-room. There the feeling of the actors were shocked by another innovation, he was actually going to play Shylock in a black wig instead of the traditional red one. They smiled among themselves shrugged their shoulders, but made no remark; such a man was beyond remonstrance—besides what did it matter? he would never be allowed to appear a second time. Jack Bannister and Oxberry were the only ones who offered him a friendly word. When the curtain rose the house was miserably bad, but by-and-by the overflow of Covent Garden, which was doing well at that time, began to drop in and make up a tolerable audience. His reception was encouraging. Even as the curtain fell upon the first act success was almost ensured, and already the actors who had treated him so superciliously began to gather round with congratulations. But he shrank from them, and wandered about in the darkness at the back of the stage. The promise of the first act was well sustained in the second. But the great triumph was reserved for his scene with Salanio and Salarino in the third, where the flight of his daughter Jessica with a Christian is told him; there so terrible was his energy, so magnificent his acting that a whirlwind of applause shook the house. Then came the trial scene, grander still in its complex emotions and its larger scope for great powers, and all was so novel, so strange, so opposed to old tradition. When the curtain finally fell upon the wild enthusiasm of the audience, the stage manager who had snubbed him offered him oranges, Arnold, who had bullied and "young man'd" him, brought him negus. Drunk with delight he rushed home and with half frenzied incoherency poured forth the story of his triumph. "The pit rose at me!" he cried. "Mary, you shall ride in your carriage yet!" "Charley," lifting the child from his bed, "shall go to Eton." Then his voice faltered, and he murmured, "If Howard had but lived to see it."—*Temple Bar.*

"HERE LIES JUNIUS."

It was on occasions such as those when Lord Dartrey was passing the bottle, and Barré was in full spirits, that attempts would be made by guests to extract from their hosts the secret of the authorship of Junius, which he was supposed to possess. To an attempt of this character Lord Lansdowne once replied by saying that he knew the secret as much as did the servant who stood behind his chair. This happened to be a negro (possibly the boy whose baptism is mentioned in the first Lady Shelburne's diary), known in the household by the name of Jacko. Thenceforward he went by the appellation of Junius. Some years after it began to be reported, to the astonishment of the literary world, that a handsome gravestone stood in Calne churchyard, bearing the inscription "Here lies Junius." The great secret it was now thought was about at length to be revealed. The mighty unknown was the person lying underneath the gravestone in Calne churchyard. As inquiry was set on foot, Lord Lansdowne himself was appealed to, but the tombstone was not to be found. It appeared that the vicar had caused it to be removed, for the person who slept beneath was only the black servant, and the stone itself had been surreptitiously introduced into the churchyard by some person of waggish propensities.—*The Life of William Earl of Shelburne.*

THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.

Willie Tamson and his wife Mary lived what is commonly called a "cat-and-dog" life together. Whatever the one said or did was generally objected to or sneered at by the other, and Mary, who was prejudiced in her "ain way o' thinkin' an' actin'," considered herself a sorely tried woman. On one occasion Willie fell sick, and, as Mary thought, unto death. Standing by the bedside one day, gazing anxiously into the pallid face of her husband, with a tear glistening in the corner of her eye, she said, "Eoh, but I think you are deein', Willie." "Aye an' no haiver, 'oman; speak o' things you ken something aboot," was the callous response. "Juist that, Willie; juist that, us," returned Mary, in a tone of injured pride. "My way's aye wrang; but e'en's ye like, Willie. Eh, but I'm a sair tried woman."

TRAVELLING IN HOLLAND.

Travelling by rail in Holland is a safe and easy matter. At every few stations a halt of ten minutes or a quarter of an hour is organized. Then all the passengers rush out of their carriages in an apparently frantic and famished state, and with very un-Dutch-like phlegmatism clamour for rolls and cheese, which they devour with very Dutch-like appetite. I have seen ladies dressed in the height of fashion and elegance go up to a refreshment counter and receive this delicacy with as much satisfaction as we should welcome a consignment of ambrosia and nectar. This refection can scarcely be termed bread-and-cheese. It is rather bread favoured with the article. If you ask for it they bring a roll cut in halves, with thin, transparent slices or shavings of cheese placed upon them. It is the universal custom of the country; apparently they have no idea of cutting their cheese in thick, sensible, English-like squares. It looked so untempting that I never once during my stay in Holland ventured upon the staple article of production for which Holland is famous.—*The Argosy.*

SHAVING THE INFIDEL.

The bazaar through which we rode was held in a narrow street. This was partly covered over with rafters and straw, probably in order to protect the passers by from the rays of the sun during the summer months. Grapes, dried fruits, and melons were for sale in many of the stalls; these last were niches or recesses in the walls, and no windows or shutters of any kind separated these primitive shops from the thoroughfare. In the centre of each recess sat the proprietor, surrounded by his wares, and generally engaged in warming his hands over the charcoal pan, which, mounted on a tripod stand, stood before him. Farther on, men were to be seen hammering into different shapes sheets of copper brought from Russia, and manufacturing water-bottles and pipes. All sorts of bright coloured calico stuffs were offered for sale, and found ready purchasers. Women continually flitted past us in the street, taking sly glances at the strangers through the corner of their veils, the fair sex in Khiva not having their faces uncovered, as is the custom amongst the Kirghiz, but obeying strictly the rules laid down for their guidance by the prophet. As I expected to arrive at the capital either that afternoon or the following day, and wished to make my entrance into the city clean shaved, and notwithstanding a beard of thirteen days' growth, I asked Nazar to make enquiries whether a barber could be found in the neighbourhood. The news that the Englishman wanted to be shaved was soon spread through the town. A boy volunteered to show me the way to the barber's shop. We were followed there by a crowd of certainly from three to four hundred people. It was the more remarkable to them, as the report had been spread that the stranger would have his chin shaved and not his head, the Khivans keeping their heads as devoid of hair as a block of marble. "Have your head shaved, sir," said Nazar, "it will look so nice—just like mine?" And lifting off a green skull-cap, he showed me his bullet-like poll. On arriving at the shop, we dismounted, and sat in the recess by the barber's side. The crowd had now greatly increased, and was each moment becoming more dense, the whole town having by this time become aware that an Englishman was within the walls, and that he was about to be shaved. Moullahs, camel-drivers, and merchants jostled the one with the other to obtain a good view. Their bronzed faces glanced and peered through the fur of their Astrakhan hats, and the idea occurred to me that, if the barber were fanatically disposed, he might think that it would be doing a good deed in the eyes of Allah and of his own countrymen if he were forthwith to cut the throat of the unbeliever. There was not a single Russian in Oogentch, and no authorities, save the moullahs or priests, who, in all probability, would be more fanatically disposed than even the rest of the population. The remark made by the District Governor at Kasala now flashed across my mind—"If you go to Khiva without an escort, the Khan will very likely have your eyes taken out, or order you to be placed in a dungeon." However, nothing was to be gained by crying over spilt milk—the die was cast; I was in Khivan territory, and what was far more to the point, in the hands of the barber, who was busily engaged in rubbing a thin strip of steel on a whetstone, the former article supplying the place of a razor, a handle being considered an unnecessary luxury. The street in front of the shop was now completely blocked up by the crowd. The people behind, who were not able to see as well as they could wish, called out to their friends who hid the performance from their view, and made them sit down, so that all might be able to enjoy the spectacle. If their curiosity was excited, mine was equally aroused. It was a strange scene; the crowd of eager faces all staring intently into the recess; even some women, in spite of the prohibitory law, had stopped for a moment, and were looking at the performance with unmixed astonishment. If I had been in the hands of an executioner, and about to have my throat cut, this would not have been half so interesting to them; for was I not having my chin shaved? "What will he do next?" asked one of the more curious of his neighbours. "Perhaps have his moustache shaved," was the reply; but who knows? These infidels have strange customs!" And the excitement grew to boiling pitch. My little Tartar (Nazar) began to be rather alarmed; he had not anticipated such a gathering, and he murmured in my ear, "Please God you do not get your throat cut! They might cut mine, too. Allah preserve us, and bring us out of this scrape! Have your head shaved, it will please them." At that moment the barber had put the dirty thumb of his left hand into my mouth, and was brandishing the razor in the air; no soap being used, as water was considered quite sufficient. Even under the most favourable circumstances, with a well-lathered chin and the sharpest of razors, being shaved, if one's beard luxuriates in two weeks' growth, is not a pleasant process; but at Oogentch it was highly painful operation. The razor, at each movement of the barber's wrist, tore out those hairs in my beard which it was too blunt to cut. The people were delighted. They were not prepared for this feature in the entertainment, and they roared with laughter as I slightly winced. Later on, the crowd became still more hilarious, and its enjoyment of the proceedings was greatly increased; for the awkward barber, who was confused at the presence of so large a number of spectators, became a little nervous, trembled, and gashed my cheek.—*Captain Burnaby's Ride to Khiva.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 3rd April, 1877.

COTTON GOODS.

American Shootings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.60 a 2.80
American Drills, 30 yards	"	2.75 a 2.80
" 40	"	3.80 a 3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	88.00 a 101.00
" " 28 a 32	"	100.00 a 115.00
" " 38 a 42	"	112.00 a 124.00
" Bombay		76.00 a 78.00
Chints	per piece	$1.70 a 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	"	3.65 a 3.90
" Brocades Do.	"	3.75 a 3.90
" Damask Do.	"	5.80 a 5.90
English Drills, 30 yards	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 14 lbs.	"	2.50 a 2.60
" 15 lbs.	"	2.70 a 2.80
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	1.50 a 1.65
" 8 lbs.	"	1.70 a 1.75
" 8½ lbs.	"	1.00 a 2.45
" 9 lbs.	"	2.70 a 2.75
" 10 lbs.	"	3.15 a 3.25
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 6 lbs.	"	1.30 a 1.45
" 24 " & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.45 a 1.90
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	"	2.05 a 2.10
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	"	2.55 a 2.60
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.84 a 0.85
" Red	"	0.77 a 0.80
" Light Red	"	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards		2.30 a 2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
" Figured 24 "		2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.		2.15 a 2.25
" 3 lbs.		2.30 a 2.85
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.18 a 0.19
" Gentian, 22 "		0.21 a 0.22
Velveteens, Black		0.22 a 0.23
" Gentian		0.28 a 0.20
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
" 64 a 66 "		2.30 a 2.45
" 68 a 80 "		3.50 a 3.15
" 600 "		3.50 a 3.65
" 7,000 "		3.50 a 3.55
" AA		1.70 a 1.77
" RF		3.05 a 3.10
" MH		4.75 a 4.90
" EI		5.45 a 5.50
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.50 a 2.55
Brocades	"	2.50 a 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.70 a 2.90
" 8 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.05
" 9 lbs.	"	4.10 a 3.50
" 10 lbs.	"	5.30 a 5.30
" 12 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.20
Camlets, 88S	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
" 88	"	17.50 a 18.00
" S	"	18.00 a 18.60
" BBB	"	19.00 a 19.50
" AAA	"	18.00 a 18.50
" LLL	"	16.00 a 16.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 3.00
" Medium	"	1.03 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	3.70 a 3.80
" Assorted	"	3.80 a 3.90
" HH Scarlet	"	9.00 a 9.05
" Assorted	"	3.60 a 3.70
" H Scarlet	"	3.70 a 3.80
" Assorted	"	3.75 a 3.80
Lustres, Figured	"	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	"	14.50 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	"	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.77 a 0.99

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.90 a 3.10
" Hoop	"	3.50 a 3.55
" Bar	"	2.60 a 2.75
" Wire	"	6.45 a 6.50
Lead	"	7.80 a 8.25
Pigs, W.B.	"	7.50 a 7.80
" Lead, LB	"	7.90 a 8.10
Quicksilver, English	"	63.00 a —
" American	"	63.50 a —
Steel, English	per tub	3.90 a 4.10
" Swedish	"	5.20 a 5.40
Sheathing Metal	per picul	24.00 a 26.00
Spelter	"	8.20 a 8.25
Tin, Malacca	per picul	20.00 a 20.50
" Plates	per box	6.00 a 6.15

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	22.00 a 23.00
Alum, 1st quality	"	1.70 a 1.85
" 2nd "	"	1.45 a 1.60
Bark, Siam	"	0.83 a 1.10
" Camphor	"	15.20 a 15.40
Beche de Mer	"	31.00 a 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	"	11.00 a 11.50
" " Yellow	"	47.00 a 48.00
" Hankow, White	"	55.80 a 56.30
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$2,200 a 4,000
" 2nd "	"	550 a 800
" 3rd "	"	170 a 250
Brimstone	"	2.05 a 3.20
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	"	7.40 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	"	15.80 a 16.50
" Barcos, clean	"	4,800 a 5,000
" Refuse	"	2,800 a 3,200
Cardamons, Superior	"	145.00 a 150.00
" Inferior	"	18.50 a 19.70
Cloves	"	20.00 a 31.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton	
" English steam		9.50 a 10.50
" Sydney		9.20 a —
Coffee	per picul	23.20 a 24.60
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	25.00 a 20.00
" Rod	"	24.50 a 25.00
" Nails	"	23.50 a 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai	"	15.40 a 16.70
" Bombay	"	17.00 a 16.50
" Shantung	"	16.20 a 16.00
" Ningpo	"	16.60 a 16.00
" Tientsin	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Tungchow	"	16.80 a 16.00
" Calcutta	"	13.50 a 14.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	"	5.20 a 5.30
" Siam	"	4.70 a 4.80
Cow's Hide	"	7.45 a 7.50
Cuttlefish, Japan	"	24.00 a 25.0
" without bones	"	13.00 a 14.50
" Chauchow	"	27.80 a 23.50
Cutch	"	5.60 a 6.10
Dates, Black	"	Tls. 2.8.5 a 3.3.0
" Red	"	2.7.5 a 2.8.0
Dried Lily Flowers	"	11.50 a 12.00
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces	"	250 a 300
" 7 a 8 "	"	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.05 a 1.10
" American per barrel of 100 lbs.		2.80 a 2.90
" " of 200 lbs.		6.10 a 6.25
Fungus	"	28.80 a 29.00
Flints	"	0.50 a 0.55
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	"	250.00 a 235.00
" 2nd "	"	160.00 a 210.00
Hams, Ordinary	"	Tls. 13.0.0 a 14.5.0
" Superior	"	Tls. 21.5.0 a 23.0.0
Hemp, Hankow	"	10.50 a 13.00
" Siam	"	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	"	36.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	"	5.50 a 5.60
" 2nd "	"	5.10 a 5.20
Mushrooms	"	54.00 a 58.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	11.00 a 12.50
" " middle	"	7.50 a 7.80
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$6.10 a 6.20
Peas, White	"	2.60 a 2.65
" Green	"	2.75 a 2.80
" Black	"	2.40 a 2.55
" Yellow	"	2.65 a 2.70
" Green Beans	"	2.50 a 2.55
Pearl Barley	"	6.50 a 7.80
Potatoe Flour	"	Tls. 1.5.0 a 1.7.5
Putchuck	"	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	"	2,600 a 3,000
" Mother	"	2,000 a 2,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.82 a 1.85
" " mill-cleaned	"	1.09 a 1.71
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.88 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.80 a 1.74
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	5.65 a 5.75
Seaweed, Green	"	2.75 a 2.80
" Cut	"	3.95 a 4.20
Sesamum, White	"	4.60 a 4.70
" Black	"	3.00 a 3.04
Sharksfin	"	35.0 a 60.00
Shellfish, Japan	"	27.00 a 30.00
" California	"	11.50 a 12.00
Stock fish	"	5.00 a 5.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.10 a 5.20
" Banjar	"	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	"	15.40 a 15.60
" Black	"	8.06 a 8.20
Betel Nut	"	3.70 a 3.75
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	3.50 a 3.70
" South Seas	"	13.00 a 14.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.60 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.60
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 2	"	5.20 a 5.45
" Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 5.00
" West Coast, Dark Brown	"	
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.60
" Candy	"	8.95 a 9.05
" Foochow	"	8.90 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	"	8.70 a 8.90
Walnuts	"	5.25 a 5.31
Wheat, Tientsin	"	1.60 a 1.65
" California	"	1.70 a 1.75
Wood Oil	"	Tls. 5.0.5.0 a 6.0.5.0
Tea "	"	5.6.0.0 a 5.6.5.0
Tea "	"	$9.25 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.30 a 3.40

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Belgic	Mch. 26	J. Metcalfe	Brit. str	1716	O. & O. S. S. Co	Y'hama, &c.
Bombay	Mch. 27	H. E. Smith	Brit. str	1140	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Columbian	Mch. 25	Alderton	Brit. str	1617	P. & O. S. N. Co	Saigon
Fame	—		Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Plying
Francois I.	Mch. 24	Lechobeur	Fren. str	1131	Turner & Co	Saigon
Golden Horn	Mch. 31	Alton	Brit. str	1024	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Ichang ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kiangnan ‡	—	A. G. Cary	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kin-Kiang ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Norna	Apr. 2	Walker	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Pei-Ho	Apr. 2	Lecointer	Brit. str	2125	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Powan	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Rajanattiannbar	Mch. 30	G. Hopkins	Brit. str	933	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Saada	Dec. 17	Petersen	Brit. str	37	P. & O. S. N. Co	
J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Tibre	Apr. 3	de Girard	Fren. str	1009	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
White Cloud §	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yesso	Mch. 31	Pucchard	Brit. str	559	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-mi §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	310	Kwok Acheong	
Yottang	June 9		Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong	
Washi	Apr. 3	Hunter	Brit. str	265	Landstein & Co	Hoihow

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Alden Besse	Jan. 30	S. Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Rozario & Co	Portland
Alice Mary	Mch. 21	Chas. Roger	Brit. bk	363	Order	Bangkok
Anazi	Mch. 24	James Hill	Brit. bk	488	Adamson, Bell & Co	Bangkok
Anglo Saxon	Mch. 1	Harrington	Brit. bk	694	Meyer & Co	London
Anna	Mch. 18	Jessen	Ger. bk	447	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Argonaut	Apr. 3	Anderson	Brit. sh	1372	Meyer & Co	
B. of Oregon	Feb. 9	Merriman	Amr. bk	1168	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Beethoven	Mch. 25	Haje	Ger. bk	320	Melchers & Co	Keelung
Brema	Mch. 25	Timpe	Ger. bk	380	Wieler & Co	Keelung
Carl	Apr. 1	Thomson	Ger. bg	215	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Coerna	—	Vincent	Amr. sch	230	Insurance Co	
Ebbo	Mch. 22	Tozer	Brit. bk	369	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Bangkok
Chow Sye	Apr. 1	Stehmeyer	Siam. sh	442	Siemssen & Co	Bangkok
Ellida	Mch. 20	Winters	Ger. bk	555	Melchers & Co	
Foochow	Apr. 2	Rochreuter	Siam. bk	390	Chinese	
Forward	Feb. 1	Vandervord	Brit. bk	750	Rozario & Co	Portland
Garibaldi	Feb. 22	J. Forbes	Amr. bk	470	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Portland
Hydra	Mch. 27	F. Oest	Ger. bk	785	Siemssen & Co	
K'prindsessen	Mch. 14	Hansen	Dan. bk	343	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Lima	Mch. 16	Ellerbrook	Ger. bk	835	Melchers & Co	Taiwanfoo
Loiterer	Aug. 13	Vincent	Amr. sch	45	Insurance Co	
Louisa	Mch. 20	Schierloh	Ger. sch	245	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Haiphong
M. of Argyle	Mch. 28	McKeon	Brit. bk	500	Chinese	
McNear	Jan. 31	Taylor	Amr. sh	1308	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
M. Lebanon	Mch. 26	Hall	Brit. bk	530	Rozario & Co	Oregon
Mystic Bell	Feb. 27	Plumer	Amr. sh	755	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
N. Constante	Apr. 2	José Uriarte	Span. bk	204	Remedios & Co	Manila
Norsemann	Mch. 28	K. Tarek	Siam. sh	711	Tack Mee & Co	
Palestine	Mch. 15	Scowcroft	Brit. bk	598	Melchers & Co	Bangkok
Pato	Mch. 14	Slocum	Brit. sch	65	Master	
Rosette McNeil	Mch. 25	Brown	Amr. bk	611	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Rosina	Feb. 28	Hansen	Amr. sch	406	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Rurik	Mch. 25	Bergelund	Rus. bk	830	Order	
San Lorenzo	Mch. 10	Mo'dariaga	Span. bg	220	Remedios & Co	Manila
St. Joseph	Mch. 15	Dumont	Fren. bk	289	Carlowitz & Co	Keelung
Teresa	Mch. 31	Cebada	Span. bk	251	Siemssen & Co	
Trio	Mch. 28	Westerveld	Dut. sch	263	Order	
Uzziah	Mch. 27	Warnden	Brit. sch	219	Wieler & Co	Nicolajeski
Windermere	Mch. 25	Mann	Brit. sh	697	Meyer & Co	
Young Siam	Apr. 2	Benedictsen	Siam. sh	701	Kin Tye Loong	

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Chase	—	—	Pow.-Mag	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	—	J. H. Grimes	Hulk	318	Water Police	

WHAMPOA.

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Albatros	Feb. 27	Koppelmann	Ger. bk	377	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hamburg
V. Macduff	Mch. 14	Wright	Brit. sch	289	Borneo Co	

CANTON.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Amoy	Apr. 1	Drewes	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
An-lan ‡	—	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui ‡	—	E. F. Collins	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Fu-yew	Mch. 31	A. Croad	Chi. str	920	C. M. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Kwong-on	—	Li-ping-tye	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-tsing ‡	—	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Tsing-tsing ‡	—	Bessard	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		

‡ *In the river between Chung-chow and Canton.*

MACAO.

In port on 25th March, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Elliotta	Dec. 6	Patching	Brit. bk	285	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Batavia
Spark ‡	—	G. Lefavour	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	

Running between Canton and Macao.

SWATOW.

In port on 30th March, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Anna	Mch. 18	Davidson	Ger. bk	331	Dircks & Co	
Anna Cecilia	Mch. 11	Fischer	Dan. bk	326	Herton, Ebell & Co	
Hammonia	Mch. 18	Weller	Ger. bk	393	Dircks & Co	
Hermine	Mch. 11	Meyer	Ger. bk	350	Herton, Ebell & Co	Singapore
J. Woodburn	Feb. 12	Desborough	Brit. bk	269	E. Vincent & Co	Channel
Norma	Mch. 26	Range	Ger. bk	339	Dircks & Co	
Tyburnia	Mch. 18	Golder	Brit. sh	948	Dircks & Co	Channel

AMOY.

In port on 29th March, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Candace	Mch. 17	Meinschain	Ger. sch	254	Pasedag & Co	Takao
Catharine	Mch. 2	....	Dan. bk	310	H. A. Petersen & Co	Takao
Juno	Mch. 24	Adamson	Ger. bg	315	Pasedag & Co	Takao
Maid of Judah	Feb. 26	....	Brit. bk	645	Boyd & Co	
Nadeshda	Mch. 9	....	Dan. sch	188	H. A. Petersen & Co	

FOOCHOW.

In port on 28th March, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Sheldrake	Mch. 18	J. B. Haye	Brit. g-b.			Shanghai

SHANGHAI

In port on 30th March, 1877.

The names of the numerous steamers, tug, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Agate	Mch. 7	Brown	Amr. bk	626	Frazar & Co	
Aline	Feb. 27	Gubbert	Brit. bk	299	Russell & Co	
Almatia	Mch. 26	Blanchard	Amr. bk	896	Reid, Evans & Co	
Cutty Sark	Mch. 8	Tiptaft	Brit. bk		Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Emulation	Mch. 25	Gunn	Brit. bk	391	Frazar & Co	
Haydn Brown	Mch. 1	Havener	Amr. bk	854	Russell & Co	
Inverness	Jan. 31	Courtney	Brit. bk	725	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Lulu	Mch. 12	Mitchell	Fren. bk	388	Morris & Co	
Osburgha	July 26	Cook	Brit. bk	346	Heard & Co	
Pelham	Feb. 26	Acford	Brit. bg	254	Morris & Co	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 27th March, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Banner	Mch. 16	Leonard	Amr. sch	42	Captain	
Caroline	Oct. 14	Miller	Dan. sch	55	Captain	
Forget-me-not	Mch. 18	Dobson	Brit. bk	292	Hudson & Co	
Jupiter	Oct. 14	Hoffman	Ger. sch		Captain	
Lottie	Nov. 1	Johnson	Rus. sch	35	Captain	
Mary Jane	Feb. 13	Brinkmeier	Amr. sch	159	E. C. Kirby & Co	
Otto	Feb. 13	Adamson	Ger. bg	230	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Roving Sailor	Feb. 2	Bryant	Amr. sch	463	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Tartar	Feb. 13	Kaemena	Ger. bg	256	Captain	

MANILA.

In port on 20th March, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Agnes Muir	Mch. 9	....	Brit. sh	854	T. Herman & Co	London
Edith	Jan. 17	....	Amr. sh	1173	Peele, Hubbell & Co	Singora
Nueva Lautaro	Jan. 18	....	Span. bk	453	Inchausti & Co	Cadiz
M. A. Wilson	Feb. 13	....	Brit. bk	337	Smith, Bell & Co	
Quickstep	Feb. 25	....	Amr. bk	836	Smith, Bell & Co	
Roodee		....	Brit. bk	1036	Inchausti & Co	
Valparaiso	Feb. 12	....	Ger. bk	405	C. Heinszen & Co	Channel
Vanadis	Feb. 2	....	Rus. sh	1073	Smith, Bell & Co	
V. de Rivadavia	Jan. 28	Osmus	Span. bg	261	Order	

H.M.'s SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	En route to Y'hama
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Shanghai
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Com. E. J. Church	Tientsin
Egeria	screw sloop	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas	Nagasaki
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. John Bruce	En route to Pakhoi
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Com. A. E. Dupuis	Chinkiang
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. Chas. Willcox	En route to S'gapore
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. T. H. Royse	Yokohama
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. H. Hippisley	Hongkong
Juno	steam corvette	8	400	Captain J. A. Poland	Singapore
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Com. Theobald	Hankow
Lapwing	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Com. Sir W. Wiseman	Shanghai
Lily	screw sloop	3	95	Com. Cochrane (Bart)	Amoy
Meanee	military hospital				Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. H. G. Salmond	En route to C'kiang
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Nagasaki
Moorhen	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. J. Hope	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. Paul	Foochow
Nassau	surveying vessel	4	150	Com. R. H. Napier	Haitan Straits
Sheldrake	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. J. B. Haye	Foochow
Swinger	gunboat	2	60	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	En route to S'gapore
Sylvia	surveying vessel	3	150	Captain B. W. Bax	En route to Nagasaki
Thistle	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. Pusey	Kobe
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodore Watson	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Lieut.-Com. H. Ryder	En route to Amoy, &c.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Ashuelot	American g-b.			Commander Matthews
Chai-on	Chinese g-b.	1200		Yip Yoo
Chen-to	Chin. gun-b.	—	—	Robertson
Marquis de la Victoria	Span. trans.	—	—	Don J. Borrajo
Patino	Span. trans.	—	—	Don Juan Repullo
Tejo	Port. gun-b.	400	—	Lieut.-Commander Amaral
Tennessee	American fri.	2303	23	Captain Young

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Lintin	—		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	

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